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THE JAPANESE PRESS

PAST AND PRESENT

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THE JAPAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' AND EDITORS' ASSOCIATION

(Nihon Shimbun Kyokai)

NEWSPAPER CENTERS

NAME OF PREFECTURE

1. HOKKAIDO
2. AOMORI
3. AKITA
4. IWATE
5. YAMAGATA
6. MIYAGI
7. FUKUSHIMA
8. GUNMA
9. TOCHIGI
10. IBARAGI
11. SAITAMA
12. CHIBA
13. YAMANASHI
14. TOKYO
15. KANAGAWA
16. NIGATA
17. TOYAMA
18. ISHIKAWA
19. FUKUI
20. NAGANO
21. GIFU
22. SHIZUOKA
23. AICHI
24. MIE
25. SHIGA
26. KYOTO
27. OSAKA
28. NARA
29. WAKAYAMA
30. HYOGO
31. TOTTORI
32. OKAYAMA
33. SHIMANE
34. HIROSHIMA
35. YAMAGUCHI
36. KAGAWA
37. TOKUSHIMA
38. EHIME
39. KŌCHI
40. FUKUOKA
41. SAGA
42. NAGASAKI
43. ŌITA
44. KUMAMOTO
45. MIYAZAKI
46. KAGOSHIMA



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◎— UNDER 500,000

⊙— UNDER 1,000,000

◉— OVER 1,000,000

—MORNING NEWSPAPER

—EVENING NEWSPAPER

THE FIGURE INDICATES
THE NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS

THE JAPANESE PRESS

Past and Present

1949

THE JAPAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS'
AND EDITORS' ASSOCIATION

1, 7-chome, Ginza, Nishi, Chuo-ku,
TOKYO

Publications by J. N. P. E. A.

With a view to contributing to the growth of a free and responsible press in Japan, the Japan Newspaper Publishers' and Editors' Association has so far published in Japanese language the following Booklets:

Booklets:

1. SCAP's directives and memorandums concerning Press and Information in Japan.
2. Constitution of the Newsprint and Paper Allocation Committee; Provisional Articles on the Secretariat of the Newsprint and Paper Allocation.
3. Agreement, New York Tribune and Newspaper Guild Of New York.
4. Full Text of General of the Army MacArthur's Message to Congress.
5. "Basic Principles for the Press in Democracy"—A lecture by Dr. Mott.
6. Constitution, Collective Bargaining Program, Bargaining Recommendations and Model By-Laws of the American Newspaper Guild.
7. Constitution and By-laws of the New York Typographical Union—Number 6.
8. Collections of Collective Bargaining Agreements and Articles on "Labor-Capital Management Councils" in the Japanese Newspaper Industry.
9. "Two Years' Occupation"—Press Release by SCAP.
10. Materials concerning Editorial Rights.
11. Psychological Study of Newspaper Stories—by Prof. K. Hatano.

Books:

1. Japanese Newspaper Annual for 1947 ¥100
2. Japanese Newspaper Annual for 1948-49 ¥450
3. Japan News Photos Annual for 1949 (with English Captions) ¥450
4. Lectures on Journalism (for Editorial Dept.) ¥180
5. Lectures on Journalism (for Mechanical Dept.) ¥250
6. The "Shimbun Kenkyu" (Bimonthly Magazine for the Special study of newspapers) ¥ 40
7. The "Shimbun Kyokai-ho" (A1 Newspaper for Journalist in Japan) ¥50 per month.

In addition to the above-mentioned price, the reader is required to send postage.

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FOREWORD

The Japanese language is universally acknowledged as being unique and at the same time an extremely difficult language. This has been one of the greatest deterents to foreigners in their attempts to gain a full insight into conditions existing in Japan as well as in gaining an understanding of the way of thinking of the Japanese people, hindering to no small extent the establishment of international harmony between Japan and the outside world. The fault lies to an extent with the Japanese people themselves. They should have striven in a more positive manner to broaden and deepen international understanding, but, sad to say, their efforts to date have fallen short of the mark. The fact that the Japan Newspaper Publishers' and Editors' Association has taken upon itself to publish in the English language an outline of the past and present of the newspaper world in this country lies in no other reason than to further international understanding towards Japanese journalism.

We feel safe in saying that journalism in Japan, of all Japanese institutions, has always retained the most democratic features of the country. The history of Japanese journalistic effort is the long history of a struggle against the various influences that have retarded the growth of democracy in Japan and of a bitter fight to gain complete freedom of speech against the clancliques of the Meiji Era, government bureaucracy and against the military oligarchs. Particularly, during the Taisho Era, when liberalism made some headway in Japan, Japanese newspapers through its news and editorial columns succeeded in becoming a dominant social influence, backed as it was by public opinion yet at the same time standing at the vanguard of public opinion. However, the so-called Manchurian Incident marked the beginning of ever increasing suppressive measures against the press on the part of the militarists, until finally, the pen was forced to succumb to the sword and watch in helplessness the spectacle of Japan being dragged into the tragedy of the Pacific War.

Only through the crushing defeat was Japan able to re-plant her feet on the path towards democratic development. The newspaper world also rose from the ashes of war, broke asunder its shackles and resumed its march towards the complete freedom of the press. Today, outwardly, the Japanese press give the impression that it has retrogressed to a stage of development such as existed at least 20 to 30 years ago. These surface signs are due to the limitations that have been imposed upon the Japanese press with reference to space and dead-line, factors which stem from the current shortage of newsprint and other materials and the general unfavorable conditions of productive activity in Japan. But, in a moral sense the Japanese press has made marked progress. Newspapermen, first and foremost, as well as the general public have come to understand the gravity of the mission of the press in a democratic society. A "free press" is about to take root in the native soil of Japan.

In presenting this book to the general public, we wish to announce that it is our plan to continue the regular publication of this handbook in the future. It is our sincere hope that from the next edition the publication will show marked improvement to become an organized and regular report on the growth of the "free press" in Japan.

MASANORI ITO,
President,
Japan Newspaper Publishers'
and Editors' Association

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Having the largest paid circulation of any English language publication in Japan, the English Mainichi occupies a unique position in the Japanese journalistic world.

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Send 1st Correspondent to U.S.A. and Britain

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Phones: 23-0321 to 23-0331

Moji Office:
1chome, Kiyotaki-cho;
Phone: 2719

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE JAPAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' AND EDITORS' ASSOCIATION

I. Association's Founding

While there are many cooperative organizations composed of editors and publishers in countries throughout the world, they differ somewhat in policy and organizational structure, influenced by such factors as the nature of their constituent members, motive of origin and national peculiarities.

What, then, is Nihon Shimbun Kyokai or The Japan Newspaper Publishers' and Editors' Association? Developments leading up to the establishment of this organization, perhaps, can best be gleaned from the following excerpt from the book: "Fifty-Year History of Japan's Press," written by Mr. Masanori Ito, the Association's president.

"Japan's journalistic world, which underwent a striking renovation from about the time of the Surrender—marked by the change of the Nihon Shimbun Kai to the Nihon Shimbun Kosha and to other modifications—in July, 1946, a year after the Surrender, witnessed the formation of an organ destined to serve as a pillar for national recovery. This was the founding of the Nihon Shimbun Kyokai (Japan Newspaper Publishers' & Editors' Association—juridical person) and the establishment of a canons of Journalism.

"Newspapers throughout Japan, which recognized the importance of their future mission in bringing about the country's rebirth as a democratic, peace-loving nation, founded the Japan Newspaper Publishers' and Editors' Association with the aim of elevating the standards of the journalistic profession and assuming leadership in democratic guidance. As its charter, the Association drafted a Code of Journalistic Ethics and pledged to collaborate sincerely in carrying out in principles.

"The aim of the Association and its activity are as enumerated in Article II and III of its Articles of Incorporation, which provide:

Article II: The said Association shall endeavor toward the goal of raising and maintaining the ethical standards of all daily papers throughout the country and guaranteeing their common interests.

Article III: The said Association shall be engaged in the following types of activity for realizing the abovementioned goal:

1. Promotion of education through newspapers.
2. External and internal liaison work relative to newspaper problems.
3. Publication of an organ paper and pamphlets.
4. Execution of other matters deemed necessary by the Board of Directors.

"The need for such a principal organization for representing Japan's newspaper world both within and outside the country had deeply been recognized by all parties associated with journalism.

"Its incipience, however, came about directly from a statement made by Brigadier-General Ken R. Dyke, first Chief of SCAP's C.I.&E. Section, on the eve of his departuer home for the United States.

"In an address to a gathering of invited Japanese newspaper leaders on May 27, 1946, Brigadier-General Dyke announced it was General MacArthur's hope that 'Japan's newspaper circles would voluntarily create a single newspaper federation for speedily establishing an ethical standard.' Brigadier-General Dyke's statement, thus, served to bring the issue to the forefront of attention.

"Had the Nippon Shimbun Renmei retained the structure it possessed before its revision, it would have become the most logical body to assume responsibility for such activity. The Nihon Shimbun Renmei, however, by this time had become an organ confining itself primarily to cooperative sales management. With its personnel reshuffled to meet its revised purpose, the Nippon Shimbun Renmei had become incapable of assuming the central role for swiftly drafting and carrying out a canons of journalism.

"Such circumstances led to general hope among newspaper circles that the Kyodo News Service would shoulder full responsibility for realizing such a needed organization, especially in view that the latter possessed the greatest opportunity of holding conference among newspaper representatives and editors.

"Kyodo's position relative to taking over such work was not dissimilar to that of the Nihon Shimbun Renmei. However, since it was a cooperative organization of newspapers engaged in editorial work, Kyodo agreed to do its best toward realizing such an organization, provided that its role was simply that of a sponsor.

"These developments led on June 5 to Mr. Ito's unanimous election by a gathering of representatives of five major Tokyo papers and three provincial papers as the principal sponsor for bringing about immediate realization of the proposed organization.

"After this initial step, members of leading newspapers met daily to deliberate on a plan for establishing an editors' and publishers' organization. Parallel with these talks, a subcommittee composed of leader writers and editors met to work out a code of ethics which would be the charter of the proposed new body.

"During this period, close contact was maintained with SCAP authorities, and those engaged in organizational work assiduously studied practices common in the United States with the hope of creating a counterpart setup which would be most suited to Japan's peculiarities. A general outline, thus, was realized toward the end of June.

"On June 27, the draft plan was submitted to a preparatory meeting, and open hearings were held. However, as these discussions tended to drag out, a special committee composed of members of the Asahi, Mainichi, Yomiuri, Nihon Keizai, Tokyo Shimbun, Tokyo Times, Hokkaido Shimbun, Shinano Mainichi, Chubu Nihon, Kobe, Chugoku and Nishi Nihon papers was entrusted completely with necessary arrangements.

"After further scrutiny of the draft plan, the special committee finally arrived at a final draft. This final draft was unanimously approved by a general meeting held within the Shisei Kaikan at Hibiya, Tokyo, on July 23, 1946.

"It was thus that the Japan Newspaper Publishers' & Editors' Association and its canon of Journalism, which

mark an epoch in our newspaper history, came into being."

II. Organization

Members: The Japan Newspaper Publishers' and Editors' Association is composed of dailies throughout the country which pledge to defend the canons of Journalism. The member newspapers fall into two classification, namely: Class A members and Class B members (weekly publications.)

The leading staff members of such papers (tentatively, newspaper representatives, leader writers and editors) are considered as individual members.

At present, the Association is composed of 127 Class A newspapers and 11 Class B newspapers, or virtually all of the nation's influential newspapers and news agencies.

Officers: The officers of the Association are a president, managing-director, directors and auditors. There are at present 31 papers holding directorship and four holding auditorship.

Committee: The Association has established various types of committees for carrying out necessary work. The individual members of such committee, it is needless to say, represent experts in their particular field of work, thus lending high authority to the committees. The committees and their work are briefly outlined as follows:

1. Editorial Committee: This committee is entrusted with carrying out reforms in the editing field and bringing weight to bear on promoting realization of the Code of Journalistic Ethics.

2. Education Committee: This committee is empowered with the work of fostering the establishment of journalism courses in all universities and disseminating education through newspapers.

3. Organ Paper Committee: This committee undertakes the task of editting the Association's organ paper and formulating its policy.

4. News Analysis Committee: Working in a news analysis room, this committee scans all articles published by member papers for violations of or tendencies not in keeping with the Canons of Journalism.

5. Journalistic Canons Committee: This body constitutes a committee for handling applications of demurrer made by papers who find themselves in disagreement with the findings of the News Analysis Committee. The ruling of this committee on matters relative to the Canons of Journalism is finally subject to approval and necessary action by the Board of Directors.

6. Legal Committee: This committee engages in investigation and study of various matters pertaining to newspaper legislation with an eye toward furthering the advancement of newspapers.

7. Business Committee: This committee considers the business aspect of all matters relating to newspaper publication, such as acquisition of raw materials and rations, and bringing about fair advertisement rates and liaison with advertising agencies.

8. Newsprint Policy Committee: This committee concerns itself with matter related to newsprint production and rationing as well as their disposition for enabling smooth publication. It possesses a central committee and three regional committees.

Business Administration: The Association's business administration is under the charge of Mr. Masao Tsuda, who was elected as the first Secretary-General of the Secretariat. Mr. Tsuda at one time served in the International Labor Office at Geneva and as Chief of Domei News Agency's Buenos Aires Bureau.

The Secretariat is composed of the following sections: Executive Affairs Section, Personnel Section, General Affairs Section, Accountant Section, Business Affairs Section, Editorial Section, Filing Section, Organ Paper Section, Supply Section, Newsprint Section, Advertisement Section, Supply Section and News Analysis Room.

III. Activities

A. Editorial Field

1. Organ paper:

With the Association's inauguration, steps were immediately taken for the publication of an official organ paper which would serve as a liaison organ among all member papers and draw them closer together with both reference to the technical and spiritual side of newspaper work.

2. Newspaper lectures:

The first of a series of lectures concerned with newspapers was held in Saga Prefecture, the second in Fukushima, the third in Kyoto, the fourth in Tokyo, the fifth in Nagoya and the sixth in Beppu. The lectures were delivered by experts in their particular field of journalism to an audience composed of regional newspapermen. Especially, CI&E, GHQ, SCAP, as well as foreign journalists staying in Japan have furnished great help to The Japan Newspaper Publishers' & Editors' Association in carrying on these lectures. Major D. Imboden, SCAP official in charge of the Japanese press, took the trouble to attend the lecture courses all through the first to the fourth, giving addresses on "A Free and Responsible press." The names of other Occupation officials and foreign journalists are as follows; Lt. Colonel D. R. Nugent, Chief of CI&E, GHQ, SCAP; Mr. G. Splane, Jr., News Editor, Press & Publication Unit, CI&E, SCAP; Mr. Henry Redman, Chief of Information Section, the British Mission in Japan; Mr. M. Vaughn, Chief of UP's Tokyo Bureau; Mr. R. Brines, Chief of AP's Tokyo Bureau; Mr. Charles P. Gorry, AP's photographic reporter; Mr. R. Ferguson, ACME's Tokyo correspondent; Mr. Burton Crane, New York Time's correspondent in Tokyo.

3. Publications:

Nihon Shimbun Nenkan (Japan Newspaper Year Book)—annually in Japanese.

Shimbun Kenkyu (Study of Newspapers)—a magazine published every other month.

Kyokai Shiryo (Data)—pamphlet already 10 issues.

The Japan Newspaper Year Book (to be published for the first time in 1948 in English).

Shimbun Shashin Nenkan (Newspaper Photo Year Book)—being planned.

Shimbun Kiji Nenkan (News Year Book)—being planned.

Shimbun Koza (Newspaper Lectures)—collection of the Association's lectures on newspaper.

4. Educational Field:

The Association has and is taking steps to foster journalism courses in all universities and higher educational institutions throughout the country by granting subsidies and assistance in securing instructors.

The Association's monetary contributions in 1947 were:

Tokyo University—120,000 yen, Keio University—120,000 yen, Waseda University—120,000 yen, Kobe Commercial College—25,200 yen, Nippon University—36,000 yen, Tohoku Gakuin—36,000 yen, Kyoto University—30,000 yen, Tohoku University—36,000 yen; total—553,200 yen.

5. Declaration of Editorial Right:

The Association on March 10, 1948, with the approval of the Board of Directors, issued a declaration reiterating the importance of guaranteeing free expression of opinion in all papers throughout the country.

6. News Analysis:

The Association is undertaking a careful analysis of all news published by its members for ensuring realization of the Canons of Journalism.

7. Declaration Outlawing Warlike Propaganda:

The Association on November 5, 1947,

adopted a resolution announcing unconditional support of the declaration outlawing warlike propaganda passed by the plenary session of the United Nations. It recognized at the same time the peaceful and educational aspects of newspapers.

B. Business Field

1. Newsprint
 a) Collaboration relative to newsprint production and transportation.
 b) Collaboration with the Newsprint Allocation Committee.
2. Advertising
 a) Planning smooth and healthy development of newspaper advertisements and releasing such findings so as to promote fair advertisement rates.
3. Supply materials
 a) Carrying out liaison work between member papers and competent authorities with reference to newspaper materials and undertaking investigations when ordered.
 b) Faciliating allocation arrangements in response to requests by newspapers.

THE CANONS OF JOURNALISM ADOPTED By Japan Newspaper Publishers' and Editors' Association

The role to be played by newspapers in rebuilding Japan as a democratic and peace-loving nation decidedly is of great importance. In order to realize this mission in the most speedy and effective manner, it is necessary for every newspaper in the nation to adhere to a high ethical standard, elevate the prestige of its profession, and fully execute its functions.

Fully aware of the significance of their mission, democratic Japanese daily newspapers, big and small, have met in the most cordial spirit, organized the Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors' Association, formulated as its moral charter the Canons of Journalism and pledged to endeavor with the utmost sincerity to realize those principles.

The Canons of Journalism, which stress the spirit of freedom, responsibility, fairness and decency, constitute a standard which should govern not only news and editorial writers but to an equal extent all persons connected with newspaper work.

I. Freedom of the Press

The press should enjoy complete freedom in reporting news and in making editorial comments, unless such activities interfere with public interests or are explicitly forbidden by law, including the freedom to comment on the wisdom of any restrictive statute. This right of the press should be defended as a vital right of mankind.

II. Sphere of News Reporting and Editorial Writing

The freedom of news reporting and editorial writing should be bound by the following voluntary restraints:

1. The fundamental rule for news reporting is to convey facts accurately and faithfully.

2. In reporting news, the personal opinion of the reporter should never be inserted.

3. In treating news, one should always remember and be strictly on guard against the possibility of such news being utilized for propaganda purposes.

4. Criticism of persons should be limited to such as that which could be made direct in the face of the persons involved.

5. Partisanship in editorial comments, which knowingly departs from the truth, does violence to the best spirit of journalism.

III. The Principle of Editorial Comment

An editorial comment should be a bold expression of the writer's own belief and conviction and not a flattering speech. Furthermore, in writing as editorial comment, the wirter should maintain the public spirit of being a speaker for those who otherwise have no means of voicing their opinions. The characteristic of a newspaper as a public organ should be best upheld in this field.

IV. Impartiality

The honor of an individual should be respected and protected as in case of his other fundamental personal rights. Those who are to be criticized should be given the opportunity to defend themselves. Mistakes, if made, should be retraced immediately upon receipt of information that the article in question is false, and should be corrected.

V. Tolerance

A fundamental principle of democracy recognizes the freedom of individual assertions and counter-assertions, should be reflected clearly in the editing of newspapers. The tolerance such as to allot just as much news space in introducing and reporting the policies which a newspaper opposes as it would give to others which it supports is the fundamental character of a democratic newspaper.

VI. Guidance, Responsibility and Pride

The principal difference between newspapers and other commercial enterprises is that newspapers in their reportorial and editorial activities exercise great influence over the public. The public chiefly depends on newspapers as the source of information and the basis of their judgment of public events and problems. From this distinction arises the public character of journalistic enterprises and the special social status of journalists. The realization of their responsibility and pride by journalists is fundamental in ensuring their special status. Those two points must be observed by each individual journalists.

VII. Decency

A high sense of public decency is naturally required of newspapers because of their share in influencing public opinion. Such a standard of decency can be achieved by abiding with the above-mentioned principles. Newspapers and journalists, when they fail to observe those principle will invite public condemnations and disapproval by other papers and journalists and in the end will be unable to operate or work. Therefore, all members of the Association should make efforts to cooperate and maintain a higher ethical standard by promoting their moral unity, guaranteeing free access to news material and assisting each other in newspaper production. Thus, the association of newspapers which strictly observe the Canons of Journalism shall be able to accelerate and ensure the democratization of Japan and simultaneously elevate Japanese newspapers to the world standard.

HISTORY OF THE JAPANESE PRESS

By MASANORI ITO, Pres.,
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The Birth of the Japanese Press

The inception of the modern press in Japan is traced back to the Batavia Shimbun which was a translation of Dutch newspapers imported from Java in the hands of the Shogunate and published in 1862 by Heigoro Yorozuya, dealer in foreign books. Newspapers other than translations of the foreign press which were published by Japanese were the Dajokan Nisshi, the first official gazette issued by the Meiji Government in Kyoto in 1868, and the Chugai published in Yedo by Shunzo Yanagawa, an official of the Shogunate Government.

The Chugai Shimbun and the Kiyo Shimbun in Nagasaki were the only two newspapers in those days which were turned out by wood printing and all others by hand wood-printing. These journals came into existence in response to the popular demand for information concerning foreign affairs and the tendency of national government during the Boshin war. This fact meant that the development of the press was closely related with the people's admiration for the scientific or material civilization of Europe and the United States, that the press is one of the tools of civilization, and that newspapermen in those days were the most modernistic of all the people in the country. That a majority of newspapermen in those days were either key figures in the Shogunate or intellectuals who served their feudal government with their knowledge of the Dutch language played an important role in the development of the Japanese press up until the first half of the Meiji era. But in view of the fact that the group of people who best qualified for newspaper work with a new knowledge of "culture and civilization" in the period of Keio and Meiji were ill disposed toward the Shogunate government, it is readily seen that much could not be expected of a healthy and normal growth of the press in the Meiji era.

An article on "A Firm Stand" written by Genichiro Fukuchi and published in the Kocho Shimbun, No. 16, bears out this argument. Because of its slashing attack upon the Shogunate government, not only was Fukuchi arrested and cross-examined but the newspaper itself was ordered suspended. This and similar incidents led the Government to issue Ordinance No. 451 which placed a ban on the publication of newspapers without getting official approval; each issue is required to obtain official approval. As a result of this measure, newspapers suspended publication one after another.

On surface indications, this may be considered a regulation based on official sanction but it was in fact the enforcement of an administrative policy virtually designed to prohibit a free press.

In 1864 the Kaigai Shimbun came into being in the Yokohama settlement as the first translated newspaper in the hands of private management. Again in 1868 the Moshio-gusa followed suit. Following the issuance of newspaper regulations, all newspapers except those published in the settlement made a fade-out, thereby causing the settlement to play an extremely important role in the development of the Japanese press.

The Newspaper and Publication Regulation, the first of its kind in Japan, was issued in 1869. This official measure laid the foundation for the growth of the newspaper press in the country, completely united subsequent to the Restoration of Meiji.

The Newspaper and Publication Regulation, No. 135, issued on February 2, 1869, provided:

1. Each newspaper must have its own title.
2. On receipt of official permission for publication, the publisher is not required to obtain authorization stamps on every issue of his newspaper before it goes out, but he shall submit two copies of each issue to the authorities concerned as soon as it goes off print.
3. Each issue of the newspaper must bear the date and place of publication, the name of the editor or publisher, and its own number.
4. In case a probe into items published is necessary, the editor shall be required to offer explanations. If he fails to do so, he shall be fined.
5. The newspaper shall publish news items concerning natural calamities, prices, commercial and administrative laws (indiscreet criticism is not permitted), military affairs (when the editor fails to change his misled opinions, he shall be responsible to himself) fires, wedding, death, birth, arts and literature, parties, clothing, eating and drinking, the official gazette, translation of foreign books, miscellaneous foreign stories and all things unharmful to the public.
6. The author or writer of contributed books, articles or criticisms shall be identified when their books, articles, or criticisms are published (with the exception of poems whose writers are not known.)
7. Publication of items making a false charge against persons is banned.
8. Indiscreet publication of items on religious doctrines is prohibited.

The Appendix

1. The Kaisei School has nothing to do with official newspapers.
2. Newspapers published in prefectures shall be censored by prefectural courts.
3. In case foreigners publish newspapers in the Japanese language, he shall be supervised by taxation office in their district and shall report to the district court whenever necessary. The court shall not make mistakes in enforcement of the new regulation.
4. The Kaisei School supervises newspapers mainly published in Tokyo.
5. In case newspapers published in Tokyo violate the regulation, the Kaisei School shall make reports to the Tokyo court which examines the publishers and fine them according to its judgment.

To name the principal newspapers in the early period, the following can be mentioned:

1. The Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun
2. The Shimbun Zasshi
3. The Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun

The Tokyo Nichi Nichi had the distinction of being the first daily newspaper in Tokyo and it is the oldest newspaper in existence in Japan.

4. The Nisshin Shinju-shi (popularly called the Black newspaper) which was managed by a British resident made a notable contribution to the development of newspaper printing technique.
5. The Yubin Hochi Shimbun.
6. The Choya Shimbun by Publisher Ryuhoku Narushima.

The memorials for the establishment of a representative legislature presented to the Government in 1874 was the first expression of public opinion on the right of the people. With the freedom

of the press suppressed, newspapermen increasingly intensified their fight for the people's rights to the point where antipathy toward the authorities developed into part of the traditional spirit of the journalists in those days. Such journalistic opposition, however, led the Government to revise the some articles of the newspaper regulation and instituted the following prohibitions in Articles 10 and 15.

Articles on the Publication of Newspapers

(Revised in October, 1873)

Article 10. A ban is placed on the slander of the national polity, discussions on the law of the land, insistence on or publicity of foreign laws, and attempts to obstruct the law of the land.

Article 11. A ban is placed on indiscreet criticisms on administrative laws when they are published in newspapers.

Article 12. Any attempt to impede the implementation of administrative laws by indiscreet publication of religious doctrines is prohibited.

Article 13. Any attempt to confuse the public mind and corrupt public morality is banned.

Article 14. A false charge against persons with no ground whatsoever is prohibited.

Article 15. Publication of even minor items concerning the business affairs of officials in Government office and documents related with foreign relations is strictly prohibited.

But documents to be published and permitted by responsible officials are exceptions.

The Libel Law

A certain newspaper carried an item of a libelous nature concerning a personal affair of a wellknown figure. Irked by this incident, a group of intellectuals in those days called "Kyozon Doshu" (Like-minded persons for coexistence) proposed a plan for institution of a law respecting the honor of the individual. This motion resulted in the promulgation in July, 1875, of the newspaper regulation and the libel law. This set of laws, however, swept press and publication circles off their feet and found them at a loss.

In the days of the Meiji era, relations between newspaper readers and journalists were characterized by the former's respect for the personal charm of the latter. For this reason, incidents which occurred from a slip of the pen by influential journalists gave their readers a grave shock and official suppression had an unfavorable effect on the reading public. The number of cases of this category, however, amounted to 200.

The Provision of the Libel Law

This Newspaper Regulation provided for the requirement of the person, who wish to publish newspapers and magazines, to obtain permission from the Home Ministry as well as the procedures and forms for application of the permission.

It also provided for punishments to be meted out to "persons who instigates crimes in writings in newspapers or magazines" (Article 12), "persons who publish articles designed to change or impair the Government and overthrow the state through agitation of the people to riotings," (Article 13), "persons who openly abuse the written law, teach the people not to obey the law of the land, or write articles in defense of those who have violated laws and regulations" (Article 14), "persons who publish stories disclosing that the case in question is yet to be put on public trial inasmuch as it is under investigation by court or revealing procedures concerning trial by judges" (Article 16).

Article 1 of the Libel Law provides, "Detection of, and publication of news of, any acts to impair the honor of a person or persons, whether true or false, is considered a libel. Any one who abuses or slanders other persons in their books and writings, or pictures and portraits, or by displaying, selling, or posting them shall be fined pursuant to the above mentioned provisions."

The Large Newspaper and the Small Newspaper

Of the newspapers then in circulation, the Nichi Nichi, the Choya, the Hochi, the Akebono were called the large newspapers, while the Yomiuri Shimbun, the Hiragana Eiri Shimbun, and the Kana Shimbun were named the small newspapers. The distinction was not based on the number of their circulation or popularity but on their editorial attitude and their size. There was class consciousness among the people that necessitated the existence of these two kinds of newspaper, the large newspaper for the "samurai" class and the small newspaper for the "chonin" or the common people. But it did not mean that these newspapers stubbornly stuck to their policy of exclusion against each other. They underwent development. The history of the press in the Meiji era clearly indicated the process of merger of these large and small newspapers into the type of national newspaper. The popular nature of the press in Japan was nurtured by the small newspapers. In 1874, the Yomiuri Shimbun was published with "kana" help to all news stories which, except official announcements, were written in the spoken language. Sales policy took a cue from the Yomiuri printed by lithography in the Shogunate days and the former's title unmistakably bore this fact out.

The Press and the Political Change in 1882

Private organs of public discussion, such as newspapers, were responsible for the rise of heated debate on the political situation between two distinct groups of those days represented by Shigenobu Okuma, councillor of the Meiji Government, who advocated constitutional and representative government on behalf of progressive thoughts and Ryotaka Kuroda and Aritomo Yamagata who represented the conservative group. One example was the incident involving a scandal of illegal sales of government-owned property by officials dispatched to Hokkaido on a mission of developing that area.

The Tokyo Yokohama Shimbun in July raised the first voice of attacks on the authorities involved followed by the Yubin Hochi, the Keihin Mainichi, the Tokyo Nichi Nichi which lashed out at the Government for its wrong policy and aroused public opinion against the authorities. This incident paralleled the Sieemens case in the Taisho era which gave the press occasion to have a vital role in bringing about a political shift.

At this time, the publication of the Tokyo Jiyu Shimbun, an outstanding newspaper, was started by Prince Kimimochi Saionji, assisted by Atsusuke (Chomin) Nakae, a scholar of things French, as editor in chief. Neither the newspaper regulations for the libel law was effectively used against Prince Saionji who raked first among the peers. This newspaper greatly contributed toward the promotion of the cultural level of journalists as well as the press itself.

The Political Press

The line-up of newspapers according to their political affiliation was as follows:

1. The Liberal party:
 Choya, Jiyu, Rikken Seito
2. The Progressive party:
 Yubin Hochi, Choya, Tokyo-Yokohama Mainichi
3. The Imperial Rule party:
 Tokyo Nichi Nichi, Meiji Nippo, and Toyo Shimpo
4. Neutral: Jiji Shimpo

Of all the newspapers in Tokyo and Osaka which had editorial columns, the Jiji Shimpo was the only one that maintained absolute neutrality and impartiality on political issues. In the

days of party politics, the main force of journalists was steered by young politicians who regarded the press as an instrument of their rise to power; newspaper circles were made the foothold of these political aspirants; this fact explained that newspapers and political parties were indivisible.

In 1884, the Liberal party was disbanded and the Progressive party virtually followed suit in the same year, thereby giving rise to a slump in the circulation of the Nichi Nichi, the Choya, and the Jiyu as well as terminaitng the day of the political press. Taking advantage of this situation, the small newspapers came into being one after another and made a long stride in its development. To the group of the small newspapers, the Yomiuri, the Tokyo Eiri Shimbun, was added the Iroha Shimbun and in 1884 appeared the Konnichi Shimbun, the first evening paper in Japan which was the predecessor to the Miyako Shimbun.

Hard on the heels of these newspapers came the Kaishin Shimbun, the Eiri Jiyu, the Jiyu-no Sho Shimbun which smacked of the political press. The Jiyu-no Sho operated as an organ of Tooru Hoshi, influential political leader, and after a series of rechristening, such as the Jiyu-no To, the Akari Shimbun, and the Mezamashi Shimbun, it finally became the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.

The Jiji Shimpo and Yukichi Fukuzawa

The publication of the Jiji Shimbun in March, 1882, was significant to the history of the Japanese press. The works of its founder, Yukichi Fukuzawa, had a tremendously great and profound effect upon the history of cultural and ideological developments in Japan in the Meiji Era, as it is generally known. That the time grew ripe for publication of the Jiji Shimpo in the hands of Fukuzawa in 1885 indicated that society became mature and secure enough for newspapers to take a normal course of development. The birth of the Jiji Shimpo resulted in promoting the character of not only the press but also journalists as well. Harmony between government and people was the editorial motto used by Fukuzawa in the Jiji Shimpo.

The Asahi Shimbun in Tokyo

In 1889 the Osaka Asahi bought the Mezamashi Shimbun from Toru Hoshi, political leader, and started the publication of the Tokyo Asahi in June of the same year. The Asahi publishing company operated on the basis of a business-first policy which gained for the Asahis an overwhelmingly dominent place in the national press. But nobody in those days realized that newspapers belonging to Osaka capital would gain such hegemony in press circles in the country. The Asahi, more than 60-year-old, has prospered up to date.

The Asahi owes its success to the business ability of the management as well as to the wisdom and personality of its makers. In studying this point, one cannot help noticing that there is between the Asahi and its reading public a human bridge of a Japanese nature that has linked them closely together. In the old commercial city of Osaka where the Asahi has operated since its inception, it has taken advantage of this good human point that characterizes the sentimental life of the Osaka people.

Impartiality and fairness tended to feature the press in general subsequent to the Taisho era, a sharp contrast to the period around 1878 when partiality was considered the life of the press. In this conjunction, it should be pointed out that by and large partial newspapers laid emphasis on discussions and those with a business-first policy centered their attention on reporting.

The period centering around 1888 witnessed a change in editorial policy from the political press to an impartial and fair press and emphasis began to be placed on reporting rather than on discussion as theretofore. But it could not be denied that the traditionally partial press in Tokyo was influenced by conflict between Government and people as well as ups and downs in politics.

Tendency toward Impartiality

As the Constitution was promulgated in 1890, the Tokyo Nichi Nichi and the Osaka Asahi issued extras publishing the whole text of the national document. The following year witnessed the convening of the long waited first session of the Diet. The part played by newspapers in reporting news of the Diet was tremendous. Impartial and non-partisan newspapers, such as the Jiji Shimpo, the Asahi, the Nippon, the Kokumin, won the confidence of their reading public through making a correct news coverage. When a bill for revision of the newspaper and publication regulation was submitted to the Diet, heated debate ensued. After a serious fight over the issue, however, the national legislature passed the bill with modifications. As a result, provisions for prohibiiton of publication were stricken out from the law. From the time of the fourth Diet, all Tokyo newspapers, except Government journals, and 31 provincial dailies including the Osaka Asahi and the Osaka Mainichi, organized the Newspaper League (Shimbun Domei) for the purpose of further revisioning the newspaper and publication regulation. This was the first instance in which the Japanese press worked collectively for a common cause.

In 1889 the Tokyo Nichi Nichi declared its policy of "absolute independence" and restored public popularity lost during a popular clamor for a revision of treaties with Western powers. The Hochi Nichi Nichi which had undergone a drastic renovation in the hands of Fumio Yano following his return from a trip in Europe forfeited popular confidence because of its advocacy for a revision of the treaties. The Jiji Shimpo, however, increasingly grew in strength on the basis of support from business circles which it had gained since the end of 1878.

The Nippon Shimbun and the Kokumin

In the Meiji era a nationalistic movement came to a head under the name of a cultural campaign calculated to instigate anti-Europeanization. The Nippon Shimbun was the champion of this cause. Hard on the heels of the Nippon Shimbun came the Kokumin edited and managed by Soho Tokutomi who made a meteoric rise in journalistic circles. With a banner of liberalism characterized by universality, Tokutomi forged ahead as both excellent editor and publisher. His popularity among the younger generation and his editorial engenuity served to make the Kokumin the first circulation builder in Japan immediately after the Sino-Japanese War, only several years following its inception.

Public Discussion and Yukichi Fukuzawa

With the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War, all organs of public discussion unanimously endeavored to promote the spirit of the people for nationalistic ends in an attempt to tide the country over the emergency. For this reason, the Government freed from worry along this line, forged ahead with its plans for prosecution of the war. The Jiji Shimpo regarded as the vanguard of democracy set an exemple as a wartime public organ of discussion under the leadership of Yukichi Fukuzawa.

Newspapers dispatched a large number of correspondents to the front to cover war news. In Osaka, the Osaka Asahi and the Kokumin in Tokyo detailed the largest numbers. Communication facilities had developed beyond comparison with those in the days of the Seinan Incident of 1878. The war had resulted in a radical increase in the number of subscribers.

Extras were delivered to the remotest sections of the country and intensified the popular demand for the news. This war was instrumental in proving to the Japanese press that the quality, quantity, accuracy and speed of news reporting have a decisive influence upon the management of newspapers.

The Day of the Yorozu Choho, The Miyako and the Niroku

During the period around 1888, no newspaper maintained non-partisanship; newspapers were affiliated with some political party or other. In this era was born the Miyako managed by Shuroku Kuroiwa, a genius in newspaper publishing in the Meiji years. Subsequently, Kuroiwa left the Miyako and took over the Yorozu Choho. The Miyako, however, continued to be a successful journal under the editorship of Daikichiro Tagawa, the only daily in Tokyo that favorably compared with the Osaka Asahi which held the reading public in intimate and family-like relations. As a local paper in Tokyo, the Miyako became indispensable to the metroapolitan population.

Twenty-five years later, the Yorozu Choho which was a sharp contrast to the Miyako became exceedingly popular among the people. It operated as the vanguard of yellow journalism in Japan; it initiated what subsequently was called the black "Third Page," which carried only news of happenings in society. Since the Yorozu Choho used newsprint of a pinkish color and operated pursuant to the policy of management pecular to Kuroiwa, it was looked upon as a champion of "red journalism," a coined term to designate a vicious press. As the Yorozu Choho prospered under this type of management, first-rate political writers, such as Hakken Matsui, Tenzan Yenjojo, Kanzo Uchimura, Shusui Kotoku, flocked around Kuroiwa one after another. When he was around 35 years old, he succeeded in increasing the circulation of his paper to 120,000, a new high for all newspapers in Tokyo.

The Black Third Page

During the period of 1898 to 1910 another conspicuous figure, Teisuke Akiyama, was active in journalistic circles; he was responsible for the publication of the Niroku Shimbun which made a meteoric rise as a popular newspaper with chief emphasis on the Third Page following in the steps of the Yorozu Choho. It also engaged in muckraking and demanded voluntary retirement of "woman entertainers" from their profession in a fight with ruffians; the paper posed as an Yedo cavalier. In addition, the paper sponsored a get-together party for 30,000 laborers in Tokyo at Mukojima in 1892, an epoch-making record in the labor history of Japan. Consequently, Akiyama endeared himself to the hearts of the masses in general and was regarded by the latter as some sort of idol; the circulation of the Niroku ranked largest next to the Yorozu Choho.

Among other papers which laid emphasis on the Third Page and restored their former popularity was the Hochi. Unable to resist the current of the journalistic tendency, the Nichi Nichi, the Jiji Shimpo, the Yomiuri, and the Mainichi also followed suit, thereby bringing about the age of "Third Page."

The Advance of Two Osaka Papers

In 1873, the Osaka Shimbun was published but suspended publication in 1876. In 1877, however, the Osaka Nippon which was the ancestor of the Osaka Mainichi came into being. It was suspended temporarily in 1889 but came out again under the name of the Osaka Mainichi with the investments of more than a dozen financial leaders in Osaka. It was not until Kei Hara took over the management of the Osaka Mainichi that it was given recognition by the public as a journal capable of competing with the Osaka Asahi. Editorial techniques employed by Hara were striking in those days; he opened telephone communications between Osaka and Tokyo for his own paper, employed short-hand writers for news coverage, and published the front page articles written by outstanding scholars who contributed them as special writers, maintained special correspondents abroad, restricted the use of Chinese characters and simplified the use of kana letters.

Hara was succeeded by Hikoichi Motoyama as president of the Osaka Mainichi publishing company who like Ryuhei Murayama of the Osaka Asahi was a strinkingly outstanding figure. Motoyama always made it a rule to compete with the Osaka Asahi in an attempt to keep his Osaka Mainichi on a par with the former; the success in this attempt was due to Motoyama's fortitude, excellent business and executive ability. His cardinal principle of journalism was more thorough-going than that of his rival paper in commercialism and "reporting first" policy. This editorial and business policy was well supported by the trend of the times, especially in view of the fact that it was financially backed up by businessmen in Osaka.

In 1902, the circulation of the Osaka Asahi was estimated at 150,000 which was claimed by the Yorozu Choho in Tokyo. The only strong point the Osaka Asahi held over the Osaka Mainichi was the existence of its sister paper in Tokyo, the Tokyo Asahi.

Pros and Cons on War

In 1903 as Russo-Japanese relations grew tense, jingoism broke loose and the people at large went along harmoniously with the Government with reference to Russia. They even encouraged the authorities to take a sterner attitude toward Russia. The Nippon, the Tokyo and Osaka Asahis demanded use of a big stick in relation to Russia, while the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, the Tokyo Mainichi, and the Yorozu Choho denounced such a warlike policy. Influence exerted by the Mainichi and the Yorozu Choho in advocating pacifism was strongly felt in public opinion which ideologically tended to be progressive. But in 1903 all opposition papers were trampled down by the authorities who applied heavy pressure to bear upon them and unanimity was achieved in public opinion.

War Correspondents

To cover the war with Russia, the Osaka Asahi and the Osaka Mainichi dispatched the largest number of correspondents to the front. Their news coverage and reporting became full and detailed and communication techniques greatly improved. All newspapers centered their energy on speedy reporting in which the Osaka Mainichi won first place. In the matter of issuing extras, the Russo-Japanese war ranked first in the history of the Japanese press. In Tokyo, the Jiji Shimpo excelled other papers, and in Osaka, the Osaka Mainichi and the Osaka Asahi did everything in their power to outstrip the other in putting out special feature stories. This competition in speedy reporting not only represented a battle in business management but also an inevitable phenomenon that compelled newspapermen to adapt themselves to the essential praftice of journalism, namely, speedy reporting.

Newspapers keenly competed in the field of foreign dispatches, but the Osaka Mainichi outran all others. It dispatched one of its correspondents abroad, Karan Olaflin in Washington, D.C., to Russia to cover news events in the enemy country, Russia. Expenses for this attempt was exorbitant and too heavy for many newspapers to bear, but profits arising from this expensive undertaking far exceeded the cost.

Japan's diplomacy under the direction of Foreign Minister Jutaro Komura achieved a 100 per cent success in leading opinion at home and abroad. But when he attended the Portsmouth conference, he was outwitted by chief

Russian delegate Serge J. Witte who knew how to handle newspapermen of the United States, a country of public opinion and of the press. Not only that, Komura who stuck to the policy secrecy in relation to Japanese correspondents covering conference news failed to manipulate public opinion in Japan in favor of his diplomacy. His policy shrouded in absolute secrecy irked American newspaper circles and tellingly proved the failure of bureaucracy as applied to diplomacy in the United States with strong public opinion.

The reading public in Japan, therefore, had to rely on American news sources to get an inkling of what was happening at the Portsmouth conference which gave American news gatherers a good chance to make inroads into Japanese newspapers. Komura's failure to take advantage of the press for manipulation of public opinion in his favor not only impeded his own diplomacy at the conference but also injured the feelings of the people at home toward him.

Anti-Peace Movements

Speedy in reporting the provisions set forth in the peace treaty was the Kokumin in Tokyo and the Osaka Mainichi in Osaka. But the Kokumin won public displeasure by advocating the treaty. The nationalistic camp denounced the conclusion of the treaty as a result of the Government's despotism. The situation grew so dangerous that the authorities had to proclaim a state of emergency and restored the right of the Home Minister to prohibit or suspend the publication of newspapers through an Imperial ordinance. The Yorozu Choho, the Niroku, the Miyako, the Osaka and Tokyo Asahis, and the Nippon were ordered suspended.

To combat the Government's high-handed press policy, the Tokyo press with the exception of the Kokumin and the Chuo organized the Newspaper League (Shimbun Domei-kai) in October to force abolition of the Imperial ordinance and continued their fight in consonant with the Diet. Under heavy pressure by various circles, the Government withdrew the Imperial ordinance in November when the public regained a normal state of mind.

The Newspaper Enterprise

The Russo-Japanese war bore out the theory that the newspaper industry develops whenever war breaks out. But it is a grave mistake to assume that war is the only way to prosperity. For advertisements in newspapers greatly increased as a result of the growth of business and industry during the war. The realization that newspaper advertisements were a vital force in promotional activities went a long way toward the development of the newspaper industry.

If the growth of newspaper business is viewed from the standpoint of circulation, leading papers achieved a considerable success; the Osaka Asahi had a circulation of 350,000, the Osaka Minichi, 320,000, the Hochi, 200,000, the Kokumin and the Yorozu Choho, 170,000, the Tokyo Asahi, 80,000 to 90,000, the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, the Yomiuri, and the Miyako, 40,000 to 50,000, the Jiji Shimpo, 40,000. From these figures one can see how striking strides the Osaka Asahi and the Osaka Mainichi had made. With their strongholds firmly established in Osaka, these two principal dailies were just about to gain supremacy over the Tokyo area. This fact proved that a policy of making a newspaper a business proposition inevitably succeeds.

Heated rivalry between the Osaka Asahi and the Osaka Mainichi found expression in enforcement of commercialism dedicated to the service of the reading public. Both of them focussed their attention on the improvement of news quality and make-up, speedy reporting, and promotion of facilities for public service. The development of commercialism in newspaper circles continued parallel with a further capitalization of the newspaper industry up to the day of prosperity in the Taisho era. As a prerequisite, however, newspapers improved their facilities, bolstered sales and advertising, strengthened organizations, streamlined speedy news reporting, popularized news stories, renovated editorial set-ups designed to promote efficiency in business and editing, strove to maintain neutrality.

Sales and Advertisements

Mail delivery was the first form of newspaper sales but it was superceded by direct delivery from the publishing company, and then from its distributing agencies. The Hochi took the direct delivery method, but a majority of papers entrusted their distributing agencies with the task of delivering them to the readers. In a deliberate effort to maintain circulation rapidly increased during the war, all Tokyo newspapers employed various methods of competition with others, such as winning over distributing agencies, cutting subscription rates which continued to be evil practices in newspaper circles in Tokyo until the middle of 1930's.

In addition, newspapers tried their best to absorb the current reading public by offering prizes and sponsoring entertainments and attractive events. In those days, the Hochi maintained branch offices in provinces and the Yorozu Choho exclusive distributing agencies in provinces so that they were in a position to promote their business policy outside Tokyo.

Advertisements appeared in newspapers in the early period of the Meiji era, but most of them reflected the Government's policy for promotion of industry. In 1886, Yukichi Fukuzawa established the Sansei-sha which operated as an advertising agency. Hard on the heels of this agency there appeared the Koeki-sha, the Kokoku-sha, and the Kogyo-sha, all advertising agencies, one after another. But it was not until the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War that various newspapers seriously sought advertisements as their main sources of revenue. A radical increase in the number of pages and cut-throat sales competition tended to lay mounting stress on the importance of advertisements. The kind of advertisements in large newspapers was found limited to books and magazines in around 1887, but patent medicines were the best space buyers in small newspapers, although they were replaced by toilet articles subsequently.

Improvement of Editorial Functions

In 1890, the Osaka Asahi dispatched Torajiro Tsuda to France to buy a rotation press of Marinoni type which was installed in its printing shop in Tokyo and Osaka, an epoch-making event in Japanese newspaper circles. It was in 1894 that the Osaka Mainichi purchased this type of rotation press; other newspapers followed suit after 1897. Subsequently the Tsuda type and Ishikawa type were completed in 1904 and 1906, respectively, and 73 presses of these types were bought by the Hochi and other papers by 1913. But these presses were fit for printing magazines, and the only one used by the Jiji Shimpo was made for newspaper publication.

The copperplate printing of photographs was first employed toward the end of the Russo-Japanese War by the Osaka Mainichi, the Nippon, the Hochi.

With regard to foreign news agencies, Reuters was the first that entered into contracts with Japanese newspapers; the Jiji Shimpo concluded an agreement with Reuters in 1893. It has been already mentioned that the Osaka Mainichi maintained special correspondents in the United States and Europe, but other newspapers in Tokyo had to be satisfied with Reuters service for financial reasons. But they were rescued from this predicament by the advent of the Dempo News Agency

and the Rengo News Agency which supplied foreign news to the Japanese press.

The Osaka Mainichi, however, went a step further and instituted a system of sending staff members abroad on survey trips or for study, thereby making a notable contribution to the development of journalism in Japan. The Osaka Asahi followed its traditional policy of keeping special interest in the Far East; it emphasized the importance of covering news of China and Manchuria and hence dispatched correspondents to these parts of the world.

Renovation of editorial functions which were firmly established following the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War were carried out along the line of "reporting first" policy. Journalism opened new phases, such as culture and entertainment, replacing news stories in the hitherto important Third Page with a new type of writing governed by a new ideology. Formerly Third Page had been dominated by journalists who engaged in breezy-style writing, but it now came under the influence of well-educated writers with a new sense of the age and culture who played an important role in the striking development of the press in Japan following the Russo-Japanese War.

But the Third Page tradition continued to the years that followed.

Evening Edition and Provincial Editions

In 1877, the Tokyo Nichi Nichi divided the two-sheet morning edition into two parts and distributed them separately in the morning and evening. Around 1877, the Yubin Hochi and the Tokyo Asahi started the publication of evening papers but found that it was still premature to continue the attempt. It was Zenhachi Miki who dared to publish the type of evening paper which we see today. Those papers which published evening editions were the Chuo and the Yamato in Tokyo and the Osaka Jiji Shimpo in Osaka.

Publication of local editions was initiated by the leading Osaka papers, the Osaka Asahi and the Osaka Mainichi, which had been influential in provinces. They issued supplements for Kyoto and Kobe consumption which were delivered together with their daily proper. The Kokumin allotted one page for provincial news. The provincial press greatly developed in the days of popular rights, especially in Kyushu, Nagoya, Tohoku, and Hokkaido districts, chiefly because of poor transportation facilities leading to these areas.

Mitsunaga and the Dempo News Agency

The first news agency in Japan was born in the hands of Fumio Yano in 1886; it was called the Shimbun Yotatsu Kaisha. This news agency merged with Jiji news agency which had engaged in gathering political news and operated under the name of The Teikoku Tsushin-sha (Empire News Agency). In 1906, the Dempo News Agency was established by Hoshiro Mitsunaga who subsequently annexed the Nippon Kokoku Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Advertising Company, Ltd.) and created the Japan Dempo News Agency in 1907 with capital of ¥260,000. Dentsu as it was popularly called had operated until the advent of the Domei News Agency in 1936.

Movements for Constitutional Government

A radical shift toward the business first policy in newspaper circles was marked by three processes; first, stress on reporting, second, democratization of editorial functions, and third, a neutral stand on all issues of the day. With the turn of the Taisho era, organs of public discussion vigorously fought for the establishment of constitutional government in the country. They denounced the Katsura Cabinet for looking up to the Emperor for instructions in disregard of the Diet concerning matters which could be properly settled by the national legislature. It was about this time that the offices of such Government-backing newspapers as the Kokumin, the Yomiuri, the Niroku, the Yamato, the Hochi, and the Miyako were attacked by mobs.

The Yamamoto Cabinet which succeeded the Katsura Administration also brought slashing attack from organs of public discussion which forced Premier Gombei Yamamoto out of office, the downfall of the Yamamoto Cabinet was traced back to the Siemens incident. Because of their advocacy for the Administration, the offices of the Maiyu and the Chuo were attacked by irate people. The Siemens incident resulted in a frontal clash between the Government and agencies of public discussion; public rallies against the Yamamoto regime were held one after another by the Osaka journalists, by newspapermen in Western and Eastern Japan, and newsmen in the Kyushu district, thereby spreading anti-Cabinet fever throughout the country. In the face of such nationwide opposition, the Yamamoto Cabinet had to resign. Journalists were jubilant over their victory, especially in view of the fact that they successfully accomplished what the national legislature could not.

On the occasion of this success, therefore, representatives of various newspapers who played an important role during the anti-Cabinet campaign decided to institute the Newspapermen's Club, an organ designed to propell political activities. Susequently, the organization was rechristened as the "Shunju-kai" (Spring-Autumn Club) and existed until the early period of the Showa era. Shuroku Kuroiwa, publisher of the Yorozu Choho, was elected president.

Subsequent to the collapse of the Yamamoto Cabinet, the press unanimously supported the establishment of the Okuma Administration and succeeded in this attempt. Public support and popularity for the Yorozu Choho and the Asahi which prominently figured in the pro-Okuma drive tended to grow despite political activities by the Journalists' Club. The Okuma Cabinet enjoyed journalistic support for its press policy. For the first time in Japanese history, journalists were decorated by this Cabinet for their meritorious service for the country.

The Rice Riot and the Taisho Nichi Nichi

Freedom of the liberalistic press vindicated itself during the rice riot of 1918. In an attempt to maintain public peace and order, the Government banned publication of the news concerning this riot. But the Shunju-kai group adopted a resolution calling for retraction of the press and after a series of negotiations with the authorities, the group successfully forced the latter to remove the prohibition order.

During this incident, however, the Asahi suffered punishment from a slip of its pan and President Ryuhei Yamamoto had to retire from his post. Hard on the heels of his resignation, Nyozekan Hasegawa, Ikuo Oyama, Kenji Maruyama withdrew from the Asahi. It must be pointed out here, however, that their resignation resulted from the extreme leftist democratic tendency of the Asahi which fatally clashed with nationalism.

World War I and the Press

World War I proved the effectiveness of the press and the news agency in promoting national ends. Newspapers in various countries greatly contributed toward the consolidation of national unity by crystallizing public opinion and instigating anti-enemy sentiment among the people at large. Not only that, they served their country considerably by trying to create world opinion in favor its cause.

By and large, the European war offered the press and the news agency a great opportunity to make a strik-

ing stride in development. It is not too much to say that the foundation of the world press and news agencies was laid during the five years of World War I. This was true with Japan. Throughout the war, the people kept their eyes on the development of the conflagration and diplomatic maneuvers among the participating powers; Japan enjoyed an economic boom during that period and kept the people free from worry at home. In response to this general tendency, the press and news agency did their utmost to report speedily the movements of world powers in international politics as well as in war operations.

Suspension of Publication by the Tokyo Press

During the boom following the conclusion of World War I a labor movement developed parallel with democratic ideology. The wave of its movement spread to press circles and the entire Tokyo press suspended publication for four days, the first incident of its kind in the history of Japanese journalism. Subsequently, the first organization of newspaper workers was established under the name of "Kakushin-kai" with Kanju Kato as advisor.

When it was organized, it claimed a membership of a little more than 300, but in no time it increased to 800: its main objective was to effect a raise in wages.

Strikes designed to gain higher wages were started separately by various papers, but they found it more effective to put up a common front against the managements with identical demands. The Yorozu Choho, the Jiji Shimpo, and the Yomiuri stubbornly opposed labor's collective demand for higher wages, and the entire Tokyo press simultaneously went on a strike. Striking employes of 14 newspapers in the metropolis numbers 613.

The Paris Peace Conference

The peace conference was convened in Paris to reconstruct peace on the ruins of Europe. To this international parley were sent a large number of correspondents, 50 strong, but principal newspapers throughout the country. It was this peace conference which initiated the provision of the press section at any international conference hall. As organs of public discussion played an important role in deciding the victory of the war, so the press heavily counted on the passage or rejection of important issues on the conference agenda.

The Japanese Government, however, had not realized the importance of the press in both national and international affairs; hence its press policy was gravely misguided by bureaucratic secrecy.

The Washington Conference

All large newspapers dispatched correspondents to cover news of the important Washington conference. Although the Jiji Shimpo advocated rearmaments, it gave up its policy in the light of various conditions prevalent in those days. For this reason, public opinion in the country unanimously demanded that efforts be made to reach an agreement by conciliation for the promotion of world peace as well as for a reduction of financial burden on the tax-payers. Inasmuch as agencies of public opinion in Great Britain and the United States stood for a reduction of armament, the three great naval powers apparently were united for a common cause even prior to the conference.

Victory of Press Diplomacy

The general principle to govern the proceedings of the Washington as announced by American delegate Hughes was warmly received by various countries. Ninety per cent of Japanese correspondents covering the conference agreed to the American plan and heartily accepted the naval ratio of 60 per cent for Japan. To put across Japan's contensions, the Japanese delegates to the parley held a series of press interviews with the foreign correspondents, but they neglected to solicit the cooperation of their own newspapermen.

During the Washington conference, the Jiji correspondent scooped the biggest news of the parely concerning the Four Power Pact which was to replace the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. This dispatch, called the Jiji Shimpo's "round the world news" was recorded as one of the world's biggest scoops.

Democratic Tendency and the Suffrage

Subsequent to World War I, democracy held sway throughout the world. The Japanese press which proved its effectiveness in bringing forth parliametanry government by advocating constitutional government in the early period of the Taisho era markedly enhanced its power through the two international conferences at Paris and Washington. With newly-acquired strength and dignity, the press now led the vanguard of public opinion in a fight for the suffrage which constituted the most important issue of the day in the country. Stimulated by agencies of public opinion which advocated democracy and the suffrage, political circles snapped to attention engaged in vigorous activities concerning the popularization of politics.

Public opinion surveys were initiated by large newspapers. The Asahi sent return post cards to more than several hundred thousand subscribers asking their opinions on the suffrage, and survey returns were published in daily editions. These attempts resulted in arousing the interest of the public in the suffrage.

The Great Earthquake and Fire and the Tokyo Press

The great earthquake which rocked the entire Kanto area in September 1, 1923, reduced the offices of all the 17 dailies in Tokyo, excepting the Tokyo Nichi nichi, the Hochi, and the Miyako, to ashes in fires and all printing facilities and equipment were put out of order and operation. In addition, all communication lines were severed and reporting functions came to nil.

Journalistic Activities and Recovery of Various Newspapers

The great earthquake of Kanto proved how dreadful effects the suspension of newspaper reporting have upon society, and that the press is indispensable to the maintenance of peace and order in society. To quell public fear and unrest prevalent subsequent to the earthquake, newspapers did everything in their power in reporting news of the day. Especially, the Osaka Asahi and the Osaka Mainichi which maintained their offices in Tokyo were notably active in this respect.

The General Development of the Press and the City Desk

During the Taisho era, the press gradually raised its position of leadership as an organ of public discussion. The management policy of newspapers developed in the direction of profit-making enterprise and qualities of newspapermen improved. Profit-making enterprise, however, forced a number of newspapers to increase its capital and many of them were transformed into corporations from private undertakings. As to organization, newspapers came to operate under the three main divisions, namely the editorial bureau, the business bureau, and the printing bureau which formed the basis of the present-day set-up. Subsequently, all-round editing rationalized the functions of the editorial bureau and the News Editors' Desk (seribu) came to take part in the editing of the newspaper after it became independent. Colorful activities are witnessed in the social news department with reference to news gathering. It gained importance in the middle of the Taisho era. Formerly the social

news department chiefly centered its activities in gathering news of masses but it changed its traditional policy to covering news of all kinds concerning the life of the people at large, such as political, economic, ideological, and cultural. Not only had the department engaged in making factual reporting but also it handled explanatory articles regarding major topics of the day, thereby gradually slipping out of the old garb of the "Black Third Page." It appeared that various papers were ready to do anything in their power to excel their rivals in making up the social news page.

Merger and Divison of the Political and Economic Departments

When the economic page first came into existence it was generally understood that it was intended for a special class of readers, for the page was made up in its peculiar way and contained technical terms beyond popular comprehension. But economic developments following World War I caused the general public to take interest in news of the economic circles, thereby making economic news more important than heretofore and bringing about a tendency to popularizing the economic page of the press. This tendency was well reflected in the Jiji Shimpo, the Tokyo Asahi, the Osaka Mainichi, Subsequently, these papers came to merge their economic and political departments into one entity to achieve unity in editing news of the two fields. This innovation resulted from the fact that reporters covering these fields were required to have a good knowledge of both and that duplication of news coverage by the two different departments should be eliminated to clear the way far more active news gathering.

A notable change was seen in the handling of political news, especially Diet news.

Editorials and Brief Comments in the Evening Press

The Taisho era which coud be called the Renaissance of the Japanese press in the handling of news and make-up was characterized by such important phenomena as the development of editorials and the advent of brief comments in the evening papers which markedly promoted the leadership of the press in society. What was noted in the progress of editorials was compactness and simplicy with which they were written. All editorials became shorter; the Hochi adopted a one-column editorial, while the Jiji Shimpo made it a rule to put out two editorials a day, one about one-third of a column and the other, two-thirds of a column in length.

For similar reasons that no tangible success was achieved in popularizing the economic news page, attempts to adapt editorials to the middle class readers ended in failure: editorials tended to remain scholastic in nature as theretofore, and inevitably opened room for the advent of brief comments in simple style in evening newspapers. The brief comment as it was generally called made up for the defects of editorials satisfactorily. The brief comment column gained sudden prominence shortly after the Asahi initiated a column, titled "The Topic of the Day," the Nichi nichi, "Day by Day," and the Jiji Shimpo, "Views of the Jiji."

It was also in the latter part of the Taisho era that the sporting department and the arts department which held a minor place in the social news department gained independence in the editorial bureau and importance in the news make-up. The expanded scope of news gathering by the social news department and a shift in news contents rendered it impossible to maintain clear-cut space allocations among the economic, political, and social news departments and led to a radical change in editing. All-round editing was an instance which indicated a change not only in the monopoly of pages by certain departments but also in the organization of the editorial bureau itself. But in reality, thoroughgoing all-round editing was not easily implemented in both organization and paper make-up. The Osaka press was quicker than its counterpart in Tokyo in adopting the newly-introduced way of editing. It should be mentioned in this connection that Osaka press already translated into action the commercialism of the press and developed its management into enterprise.

In 1921 Japan participated in the International Press Conference in the United States and became a supreme member of the International Association of Journalists. Japan sent her delegation to the International Press Experts Conference held in 1927 which was attended by 116 representatives of the important newspapers and news agencies of 38 nations. The Asahi was represented by Seiichi Ueno, the Rengo News Agency, by Yaichiro Date and the Dempo News Agency, by Teiichi Ueda. Their three proposals were adopted by the conference; the Ueno proposal for "holding up falsified reporting" was given special attention by the representatives. These facts attested that the Japanese press had secured for itself an influential place among agencies of the world's public discussion.

The Newspaper Industry

The Japanese press made a striking stride in the field of management during the Taisho era. Thanks to the post-war boom, the diffusion of compulsory education, the elevation of culture made it possible for the press to feel confident that it could flourish as an enterprise, chiefly because of a marked increase in circulation. In the Meiji era a major portion of the press operated as organs of the political parties. Subsequently, the large newspapers divorced themselves from their affiliated political parties but they suffered from a shortage of fund in their efforts to operate independently.

In the middle of the Taisho era, however, the press proved to be a success as an enterprise; it increased operational capital and developed into corporations one after another. Commercialism was stressed in press circles and heretofore-unknown competition was started by newspapers to expand circulation. When this competition was just about to reach a climax the great earthquake of 1923 rocked the entire Kanto area and destroyed the offices of virtually all important newspapers in Tokyo. An economic slump that followed the 1923 disaster finished what it had left untouched, namely, adjustment in newspaper circles.

Outstanding features of the development of the press in the Taisho era were the publication of evening editions and provincial editions designed to increase circulation in provinces in competition with local newspapers. The withering of provincial newspapers in the vicinity of Tokyo and Osaka prefectures might be attributed to lack of funds for their management, but the immediate cause was large newspapers published in Tokyo and Osaka which expanded their spheres of circulation on the strength of their provincial editions intended for the reading public of a certain definite locality. As a result, the provincial edition was given mounting importance in press circles and some large newspapers went the length to publish more than 20 provincial editions; such phenomena could not be found elsewhere in the world.

Demands among newspaper managements for the industrialization of the press, the expansion of capitalization, the organization of joint-stock companies, and an increase in profits naturally resulted in mounting circulation-building competition. This cut-throat rivalry was staged in provinces also and brought about bloodshed incidents in some quarters. As the situation grew so tight that the Jiji Shompo printed its declaration of war against the Asahi and the Nichi Nichi. Advertisements were used as a major instrument of this

competition, for which the enterprise department was created. It must be noted in this conjunction that the business policy of newspapers shifted toward exclusive sales by their agencies. The enterprise department was established to help out the circulation department in carrying out its sales policy.

As circulation-builders in the Meiji era, newspapers employed various forms of popular appeal, such as "beauty contests" and "popularity contests of cinema stars." The Yorozu Choho sponsored a free essay contest centering around the major two highways of the country, the Tokaido and the Nakasendo, the Jiji Shimpo held a party for mail-carriers.

In those days, the enterprise department of a newspaper office was not exactly independent, but it came to occupy an important place as it took charge of expert planning and execution of important projects sponsored by the newspaper; it contributed toward the promotion of culture and arts.

An Economic Slump and the Press

It was in the Taisho era that the press firmly established its leadership in public opinion. But this did not mean that orthodox democracy was so well entrenched in the country, for in those days socialism and leftist ideology too found their place and gave rise to intensive class conflict, giving an impression that confusion arising from class consciousness was their main objective.

In the face of the leftist tendency of the times among the masses and public opinion, captains of the press found it impossible to ignore it. Especially, newspapermen who covered outside could not suppress their secret urge to editorialize news stories. At the same time, however, they could not afford to produce newspapers running counter to the wishes of the intelligentsia and the working masses; this veritable fact was more keenly felt by the business department than by the editorial department. In other words, it was the demand of capital that prevented newspaper makers from turning out goods that were liable to fail the reading public.

That Soho Tokutomi had to leave the Kokumin which he himself established 40 years before graphically indicated that he, a staunch advocate of nationalism, stubbornly stuck to his guns and never yielded to the popular wishes of the day. One could not overlook that editorial policy like Tokutomi's served to lead the reading public toward the left rather than to the right as was intended.

Relations between the press and public opinion, as has been discussed, were reflected in the way political news influenced the reading public. Papers which advocated constitutional government and party Cabinets continuously hammered at corrupt party politics.

The press in those days staged a common front for clean and fair elections. In this connection, election scandals were bared, such as the Matsushima Red Light District incident of 1926, the medal scandal of 1928, the five private railway cases and the Echigo railway incident of 1929, which all told of political corruption. These scandals were brought to light by the press.

Reappearance of the Third Page

Popularization of culture by the press resulted in cultural vulgarism. Once the press became property of the masses, it slipped into a current of popular sensationalism. The press concentrated on speedy reporting by use of aircraft, wireless, telephoto, and high-speed rotary presses took in American civilization as it appeared on the surface but failed to appreciate the cardinal principles of American journalism. For this reason, the Japanese press unknowingly imitated the practices of yellow journalism which flourished in some quarters of the United States. At any rate, the American way found its place in the handling of the news, in both tone and subject matter, which meant the comeback of the Third Page in the Japanese press.

Thinking newspaper executives, however, tried their best to keep their sheets as clean as possible despite the rising tendency of yellow journalism. But even the Jiji Shimpo which faithfully endeavored to protect its own tradition and dignity had to bow to this current of the times.

Speedy Reporting and the Radio

Competition in speedy reporting greatly intensified during this period, and in some cases brought about comedies and tragedies. Furthermore, it gave rise to a series of falsified reporting. For this reason, the large newspapers had to face the vital question as to how they would maintain accuracy while competing for speed; if the honors of individuals should be impaired by falsified reporting, their loss would be unmeasurable. The institution of the news examination department by the Asahi was designed to give a rational solution to this problem. During this period of hectic contests for supremacy in speedy journalism, the Jiji Shimpo maintained its traditional policy of respecting the honor of the individual.

The advent of the radio as a competent rival in speedy reporting in 1925 had a serious effect on the press in general. In reporting news of important affairs on its bulletin programs, the radio left far behind the press which had to set the news in type and issue extras to bring it to the reading public. Unable to stand the situation, editorial executives of various newspapers gathered in the autumn of 1932 to map out plans to restrict news broadcasts by the radio and presented to the latter a demand that it limit the time for its news broadcasts and set the deadline for the last news bulletin. After three years of negotiations, the press finally wrested a concession from the radio that the latter would not attempt to expand news broadcasts in such a way as to challenge the former.

Controlling Influence of the Four Osaka Newspapers

In time of an economic slump, big business flourishes at the expense of smaller enterprise. This was true with press circles during the period of the depression that followed the wartime and post-war boom. At this time, the four large newspapers in Osaka, the Osaka Asahi, the Osaka Mainichi, the Tokyo Asahi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi forged ahead as influential cartels and clashed headlong with such important Tokyo papers as the Jiji Shimpo, the Kokumin, and the Hochi. By concluding an agreement of business in 1935, the Osaka Asahi and the Osaka Mainichi began to tower over other papers. In their attempt to increase circulation, they fixed their subscription rate. In no time, the Hochi bowed to this challenge, but the Jiji Shimpo openly fought the two Osaka papers with expenditure amounting to ¥500,000 that deeply cut into its own finance.

The four Osaka papers also concluded an agreement of advertising rates which attracted advertisers from other newspapers. This brought down advertisement fees. Thus, the four Osaka papers firmly consolidated their strongholds in every phase of newspaper business during the period from the latter part of the Taisho era to the early portion of the Showa era. The business success of these journals were well reflected in a marked increase in their capital; in 1929 the Osaka Mainichi increased its capital to ¥11,000,000 and subscriptions to 1,500,000. The strength of the Osaka Asahi can be estimated easily in view of the fact that it far surpassed that of the Osaka Mainichi.

In respect of facilities, the Osaka Asahi and the Osaka Mainichi were superior to other papers. As of 1931, the maximum number of high-speed rotary presses held by newspapers in

general was eight, but the Osaka and Tokyo Asahis operated 29 and the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, 35. In addition, the former had 15 aircraft and the latter 13 for reporting activities. In personnel, too, these journals were superior; the Asahis were manned by such outstanding figures as Taketora Ogata, Toichiro Harada and Bunshiro Suzuki, while the Tokyo Nichi Nichi was staffed by Motosuke Kido and Kan Sugiyama, the Osaka Manichi by Shingoro Takaishi and Shintaro Okumura. What was more outstanding about the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi was that Soho Tokutomi who left the Kokumin wrote for these papers articles that had a magnetic appeal to a large number of readers.

The Chugai and the Kokumin

The Chugai (now called the Nippon Keizai Shimpo) originally started under the name of the Chugai Bukka Shimpo in 1876 as an organ of Mitsui financial interests. In 1889, the economic daily was rechristened as the Chugai Shogyo and continued to gain strength in economic circles until it found it feasible to publish its evening edition. The success of this journal was ascribable to the efforts of Kinjiro Yanada, its publisher.

The Nijuichi-nichi Kai

The Nijuichi-nichi Kai formerly was an organization of the editorial executives of various newspapers in Tokyo, but it operated as an institution designed to deliberate on problems common to the press and to promote and maintain cooperation and dignity of its members papers. This organization was inaugurated in 1926 under the sponsorship of Shoichi Mitoji of the Asahi, Shinjiro Yamane of the Kokumin and Masanori Ito of the Jiji Shimpo and with the backing of various newspapers; its name was taken from the date at which the organization was born, namely, 21st.

During the following ten years, the Nijuichi-Nichi Kai accomplished far more than it had expected.

To mention a few of its accomplishments, the organization successfully gained concessions from the Oji Paper Manufacturing Company concerning purchase of newsprint, a reduction of telegraph rates, improvement in treatment of journalists by the police. But subsequently the Nijuichi-Nichi Kai clashed with the reporters' club in an attempt to reform the latter. The result, however, was unfavorable to the Nijuichi-Nichi Kai and its spirit began to decline; it died a natural death in 1932.

The Press in Modern Japanese History

The early part of the Showa era marked the beginning of a fundamental shift from liberalism in both national and international politics and ideology to control economy and from individualism to totalitarianism. Naturally, the advocates of the status quo and the renovationists were pitted against each other. In the era of the political press, newspapers had a role of keeping renovationist influence under control. But they found it necessary to cater to renovationist influence to protect their profit-making undertakings, and ironically enough, they were used by their arch enemy to defeat the political parties for which they stood.

From time immemorial, it has been the general practice of newspapers to thrive on sales of war news, whether in the Orient or in the Occident. As has been stated, the Osaka and the Tokyo Asahis and the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi financially were unshakably established during this period. Their tremendous gain, however, was a serious loss to the provincial press. Even in Tokyo, the Jiji Shimpo which had flourished as the best paper in Japan with the backing of the Mita financial clique failed to regain strength in the face of the ever-rising Osaka papers and finally was taken over by the Tokyo Nichi Nichi in 1936. The Hochi which represented Noma journalism could not check its tendency of recession despite investments of several million yen by Seiji Noma, noted magazine publisher. Amid this depression in some circles of the press, however, the Yomiuri continued to rise in popularity as a wonderful circulation builder. Despite ups and downs in press circles, the total number of subscription tended to climb uphill year by year. According to the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry, daily newspapers with security money numbered 7,081 in 1933 and 7,180 in 1935, 7,531 in 1936. That newspapers tried to get into circulation prior to the enforcement of impending controls perhaps may explain one why the newspapers increased in number.

The Rise of the Yomiuri and Features of its Management

The development of the Yomiuri was attributed to Publisher Matsutaro Shoriki. When he took over the journal, it had a circulation of only 50,000. To give life to this inconspicuous arts paper, Shoriki first initiated the publication of the radio page which resulted in an increase of subscribers by 30,000 in a year. Again in 1926, he started the Sunday evening edition and the "go" and Japanese checker features, and again in 1930, the sports columns. In the following year, Shoriki finally embarked upon the publication of the daily evening edition. Thus he aspired to make his paper one of the leading journals in the country. In 1937 he laid major emphasis on the news rather than on other reading material and started the publication of two evening editions. Due to these striking innovations, the Yomiuri increased its subscribers and attained a circulation of 840,000 in 1937, thereby ranking among the most influential papers, such as the Asahi and the Nichi Nichi in Tokyo. To maintain itself always before the public, the Yomiuri sponsored a series of attractive events, such as the Japan Treasury Exhibition, the Yomiuri medical center, and invitation of an American professional baseball team. In view of the Yomiuri's tremendous success in circulation building efforts, this period was called the "Yomiuri Era."

The Large Newspaper and Special Newspaper

The large newspaper in the Meiji era valiantly fought its way ahead as a political party organ, but in the early part of the Showa era, all newspapers developed into profit-making undertakings, exemplified especially by the Yomiuri and the Miyako. As all newspapers began to operate virtually along the same line of policy, distinction between the large newspaper and the special newspaper ceased to exist. Subsequently, when the Government enforced controls on the news, features of individual newspapers grew less marked to the point where an inevitable issue of their merger cropped up. But this did not mean that raison d'etre for special newspapers and trade journals completely faded out.

Meanwhile, the publication of provincial editions by Tokyo and Osaka newspapers heavily cut into the circulation of the provincial press, thereby forcing the latter into a serious financial predicament. In addition, the loss of financial backing by the provincial financial clique arising from the financial panic further weakened the position of the provincial press. The result was that "a newspaper for a prefecture" finally was contemplated by the authorities. Governors who came to regard newspapers in their prefectures as their own organs made their press policy as one of the most outstanding features of their administration. Spurted by this tendency in provinces, the Home Ministry moved to realize "a newspaper for a prefecture."

Journalists and their Profession

In the Meiji era, newspapermen were generally regarded as "statesmen" in view of the functions they discharged, but as newspapers began to operate as profit-making propositions, journalists tended to develop into the ordinary type of wage earner.

Reporters of the social news department led the "most glamorous" life in pursuit of the news in those days. Reporters of the political department, however, had "little fun" in covering their best chiefly because political parties had been on the decline and news controls restricted the field of journalistic activities.

Control regulations were announced and explained in the social news page which also covered cultural news. For this reason, reporters of this department were mobilized to hunt the news in these fields with the result that their journalistic quality underwent a considerable change.

Newspaper manufacturing techniques improved greatly parallel with the promotion of newspaper business: the need for "news adjusting" newspapermen with a special news sense and technique was keenly felt in press circles. It was about this time that the news adjusting department came to rank first in the editorial bureau. Newspaper work in those days was divided among such departments as European-American, Far Eastern, women, physical education, proof-reading, communications, transportation, research, photography.

Recognition in society of the influence of the press and the advancement of journalist gradually raised the standing of newspapermen in society.

Control and Utilization of Press Influence

The press is a greatly influential medium of social reform and propaganda. That the Government takes pains to control the wartime press in order to unify public opinion at home as well as to rouse the national spirit is vivid proof that the authorities wish to make most of this influence of the press to achieve their ends.

After the outbreak of the China Incident it was generally held that controlled cooperation clicked with the theory and ideology of totalitarianism. According to this school of thought, the best method of control over the press by the Government would lead to the best result. Consequently, the Government's press policy indicated a swing from control to guidance; newspaper publishers were obliged to prepare for cooperation with the Government in this respect, which was firmly established in 1942 with the organization of the Nippon Shimbun Kai.

In short, it took ten years to reach the state of a new order for the press through a series of phases, such as freedom, interference, revolt, control, and self-awakening.

End of the Jiji Shimpo

In a serious contest with the Osaka newspaper cartels, the Jiji Shimpo received serious wounds. But due to subsequent unfavorable developments, such as the financial panic, the Manchurian and Shanghai Incidents, the Jiji Shimpo found it impossible to stand on its own feet. In 1936, it finally collapsed and completely faded out of the picture.

The cause of the Jiji Shimpo's failure lay in delay in its reorientation to positive in management. Unable to compete with influential papers in speedy reporting, the Jiji Shimpo tried to make up for its handicaps by maintaining dignity and public trust which kept the daily from degeneration as a leading paper in Tokyo. But the current of the times gradually endangered the existence of such a newspaper.

More fundamental reasons for the Jiji Shimpo's collapse, however, were found in its failure to take advantage of capital when it was most needed and a feud over a personnel reshuffle in 1935.

In 1936, the time-honored Jiji Shimpo was taken over by the Tokyo Nichi Nichi in the form of merger; its title was recorded on the daily edition of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi. It may not be amiss to say that no paper other than the Jiji Shimpo that survived through the Meiji, Taisha and Showa eras would go down in history as a worthy journal.

The Birth of the Domei News Agency

Developments of International News Services

In international wars of propaganda and ideology, the news plays an important role. For this reason, the importance of a national news agency was recognized in Japan at the time of the Manchurian Incident. As in other countries ,it took nearly half a century to develop news agencies in Japan. It is recalled in this conjunction that the Nippon Dempo News Agency was organized in the 20's of the Meiji era. As international affairs grew complicated after the turn of the Taisho era, such news agencies as "Kokusai," "Toho," and "Rengo" came into being one after another. They entered the news field of free competition, and by the time the Manchurian Incident broke out, only Dentsu and Rengo survived the struggle of existence. Merger of these two news gatherers into the national news agency materialized in 1936 under the name of the Domei News Agency, a juridical person.

It was way back in 1887 that foreign news reached Japan by cable and reported in the press. But it was not until 1914 when the Kokusai News Agency was instituted that Japan had any news service of an international nature. The mission of Kokusai was not only to present news of Japan to the world so that it may form an accurate opinion of the country but to bring news of the world to the reading public in Japan. The motive of the Kokusai organizers was to tackle the rising anti-Japanese movement in the United States which began in the early part of the Taisho era. Kokusai gained in popularity during World War I, but its management was entrusted with John Russel Kennedy, correspondent in Tokyo of the Associated Press. Subsequently, however, Kokusai had to undergo a series of trials and tribulations, such as financial predicament arising from the post-war depression, the great earthquake of 1923, and faced a vital need for a fundamental renovation in management. A demand was generally made that the organization be staffed with Japanese. As a result, Yukichi Iwanaga replaced Kennedy as general manager of the news agency.

Kokusai as Reuters' Agency

Although Kokusai was the only news agency of an international nature in Japan when Iwanaga assumed responsibility for it, it in fact virtually operated as Reuters' agency. Sorry over this situation, Iwanaga negotiated with the representative of Reuters when the latter visited Japan in 1923 and successfully reached an agreement whereby Reuters would withdraw from the news field of Japan in return for payment of ¥120,000 from Kokusai. Consequently, Kokusai established its right of news distribution all over Japan and her territory. Then Kokusai moved to annex Toho, another news agency covering Far Eastern news. After two years of negotiations, Kokusai succeeded in taking over the rights of Toho and began to operate under the name of the Shimbun Rengo News Agency in 1926.

Birth and Development of Rengo

Two years later Iwanaga made a contract of news exchange with Tass on an equal footing. It was about this time that he tried to translate his ideal into reality; he believed that the Associated Press should be the model for Kokusai in both organization and struc-

ture. With this belief, he approached publishers of important newspapers in the country and gained their support for his attempt to establish what he regarded as the ideal national news agency. In 1926, therefore, Iwanaga formally laid down the plan for the organization of the new news agency on the pattern of the Associated Press. As a result, he established the Nippon Shimbun Rengo. In 1927, Iwanaga succeeded to the right of foreign news distribution from the Teikoku News Agency and embarked on an attempt to dominate in the gathering and distribution of domestic news. Teikoku which was designed to distribute foreign news in the country was therefore forced to drop out of the picture, leaving the task of news distribution solely in the hands of Rengo, which was affiliated with Reuters, and Dentsu which monopolized United Press news in Japan. A natural sequel was that Rengo and Dentsu became bitter rivals.

Demand for a Large News Agency

For many years, the newspapers of Japan had entertained a fond hope for the establishment of an influential news agency capable of carrying on news activities parallel with first-rate news gatherers of the world. On the occasion of the visit to Japan of Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press, Iwanaga succeeded in concluding an agreement with Reuters on an equal footing through Cooper's good offices. Rengo which functioned as an agency virtually subsidiary to Reuters was placed in a position in 1923 to draw contracts directly with the Associated Press, Havas, and news agencies of Germany and Italy. In other words, Rengo developed from the low status of Kokusai which had operated as an agency of a third-rate nation and assumed a position equal to those of the five largest news agencies of the world.

Subsequently, Rengo found it vital to develop into a world-wide news gatherer in the light of international developments involving Japan. Through realization of this veritable fact, the War Ministry, the Navy Ministry, and the Foreign Office jointly offered to help in the establishment of such an influential news agency envisioned by Rengo. They agreed on a policy to develop their plan on the strength of all the daily newspapers of the country and with the backing of the Government. Although this plan met with difficulties, it materialized in four years and the national news agency under the name of the Domei News Agency, a juridical person, was finally organized. Domei began to operate in 1936. The attempt to annex Dentsu had failed despite several years of negotiations, but it was brought to a successful conclusion immediately after the Cabinet shift arising from the February-26 incident.

Activities of Domei

With the absorption of Dentsu news gathering functions, the membership of Domei increased to more than 160 at one bound; the first managing director was Yukichi Iwanaga. In a short time after the birth of Domei, the China Incident broke out followed by the Pacific War, thereby loading Domei with increasing national and social responsibilities.

In 1942, Domei maintained a close network of correspondents, five branch offices, 44 bureaus, some 100 listening posts, and more than 30 radio news receiving stations throughout the country. More than that, Domei kept in close touch with Manchukuo through the Manchurian News Agency and with China and the rest of the Far East through three general zonal bureaus and 28 branch offices. It furthermore maintained more than 20 offices and 27 correspondents abroad.

Domei's exclusive long distance telephone lines amounted to 6,400 kilometers and circuit lines numbered 117, linking points in Tokyo as well as those in other cities. The number of calls made by Domei a year totalled approximately 300,000. The amount of news distributed rose to 6,000 lines a day. What should be mentioned about Domei's public mission was the overseas news broadcasts which went out from the wireless stations operated by the Communications Ministry.

The Sino-Japanese Incident and the War

The Marco Polo bridge incident that broke out in 1937 was an epoch-making affair in the history of the Japanese press. The newspapers which had been forced to strip their liberalistic garb since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident reached the stage whereat to make a decisive change in their outlook. They had to quit being entertaining papers.

With the expansion of the theater of operations, improvement in the technique of war news reporting was vehemently demanded. In other words, the mechanization of reporting facilities was popularly desired. It was proved that newspapers without mechanized reporting forces were powerless in covering the front.

Propaganda War and the Birth of the Bureau of Information

With the development of the China Incident, the press not only operated as a public organ of discussion at home but played an important role as a powerful wing of propaganda war. Relations between Japan and the United States deteriorated with the progress of the war in China. The press was placed in a position to lead public opinion in advocating the establishment of a new order at home.

Newspapers came into being as organs of individuals or financial cliques, then operated in the interest of their profit-making publishing companies, and still later developed into an instrument of war during open hostilities. The importance of the press as detailed above had been recognized by the military; the Government keenly felt the need for the establishment of a bureau of information designed to control public discussions. The Government, therefore, abolished the Cabinet Information Department and created the Bureau of Information, thereby implementing unified control over news reporting and propaganda work.

The War and War Correspondents

As the press grew in importance during the war, newspaper war correspondents fought with the pen shoulder to shoulder with soldiers.

It was not until after the Manchurian Incident that newspapers began to carry on the modern type of speedy reporting; reporting facilities were mechanized and all possible scientific means of reporting were mobilized. In addition to ordinary war correspondents, the military authorities trained a certain number of reporters into what was called a press corps and incorporated it into armed forces.

The number of war correspondents dispatched by various newspapers was shrouded in secrecy and was never revealed. But it was said that Domei, the Asahi and the Mainichi detailed the maximum number of 1,000 correspondents, while the Yomiuri sent 500.

THE POST-WAR PRESS IN JAPAN

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SECTION I

The Press Immediately Prior to the War's End

Control on newspapers in Japan began with her international news agencies although such a measure was not a preliminary to the enforcement of similar action on the newspapers as a whole. It was an attempt by the Government to turn the situation adversely developing at the League of Nations in Japan's favor. For such purposes, however, the Government needed such a powerful international news disseminator as Reuters, which it attempted to establish through the merger of the then existing two news services of an international nature, the Rengo and Dentsu news agencies.

The merger plan of Rengo and Dentsu underwent a series of ups and downs, but after four years of endeavor, it came to a successful conclusion with the organization of the Domei News Agency. Domei which favorably compared with great news agencies in the world not only cooperated with the Government in its propaganda work but also secured for the Japanese press independence in world news coverage.

Although the international news agency of Japan was thus strengthened to improve her position in world politics, the independence of Manchoukuo reflected Japan unfavorably in world opinion. The situation was made wrose with the development of the Manchurian Incident into the Sino-Japanese Incident, which resulted in the implementation of newspaper controls in the country.

The inception of overt newspaper controls can be traced to the official request made in July, 1937, by Premier Prince Ayamaro Konoye to the press for cooperation in achieving national ends. In September, the Bureau of Information was established in the Cabinet to enforce controls over the press and in November, restrictions on the use of newsprint were initiated.

In the meantime, the Home Ministry had laid down a plan for adjustment and unification of the newspaper enterprises in the country with a view toward not only unifying public opinion but slashing the use of materials needed for newspaper publishing. Provincial governors were notified of this official plan calling for the abolition and merger of small newspapers in districts under their jurisdiction. When the first attempt was completed, the Home Ministry ordered the governors to make a move toward realizing the Government's ultimate plan for a "a newspaper for one prefecture." Not only that, the press was called upon to economize space. As a result, tendentious social news stories gradually faded out of print.

In the meantime, the Sino-Japanese Incident developed into drawn-out hostilities, causing the Government to issue an order of national mobilization and clamor for the establishment of a solid national structure in 1940. In this conjunction, the press to found it necessary to scrap its old order of free and profit-making campetition and enter a new phase of its life to operate voluntarily as a public utility, together with political, financial and industrial circles, to concentrate national energies on the accomplishment of war aims.

Restrictions on the news and the ration of newsprint worsened with the lapse of time, while merger and adjustment of newspaper enterprises steadily proceeded with the exception of large newspapers in Tokyo and "bloc" newspapers. Spurred by this tendency, press circles jointly took the initiative to implement their own controls and organized the Newspaper Association, the first cooperative organ in the history of the Japanese press. This new organization engaged not only in adjustment of newsprint allocations but in cooperative distribution of the member newspapers.

But inasmuch as a control organ with legal powers was necessary to adjust and merge large newspapers, the Government issued the newspaper enterprises regulations which served to set up the Association of Japanese Newspapers to replace the Newspapers Association. The new agency formed a distribution-of-newspapers plan for the country, which was adopted voluntarily by the newspapers as the yardstick to merge themselves. Consequently, 104 daily newspapers which existed when the Association was established decreased to 56 in no time; the number of dailies amounting to some 1,700 prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War dropped to 55 in five years. The following roughly shows the results of this distribution plan: (parenthese indicate newspapers merged.)

1. Tokyo: National Newspaper: Asahi, Mainichi, and Yomiuri
 Local Newspapers: Tokyo Shimbun (Miyako and Kokumin)
 Trade Journals: Nippon Sangyo-Keizai (Chugai Shogyo and other trade journals)
2. Osaka: National Newspapers: Asahi and Mainichi
 Local Newspapers: Osaka Shimbun (Osaka Jiji and Osaka Yukan)
 Trade Journals: Sangyo-Keizai (Various trade journals)
3. Northern Kyushu: Nishi-Nippon (Fukuoka Nichi-nichi and Kyushu Nippo). The western editions of the Asahi and the Mainichi.
4. Nagoya: Chubu Nippon (Shin Aichi and Nagoya Shimbun) Evening papers published by the Asahi and the Mainichi went out of circulation.
5. Hokkaido: Hokkaido Shimbun (Eleven newspapers including the Hokkai Times were disbanded and paved the way for the establishment of the Hokkaido Shimbun publishing company, Ltd. It had maintained seven publishing houses in various parts of Hokkaido and let them issue morning and evening editions or only morning or evening editions in their localities under the same title. Subsequently, however, the number of publishing houses was reduced.)
6. In other prefectures only one newspaper was allowed to circulate with the exception of Hiroshima prefecture where in addition to the Chugoku Shimbun, the Kure Shimbun continued publication because of the Kure naval base.

Inasmuch as the newly-established newspapers were rationed 80 per cent of the newsprint allocated for the journals which they had absorbed, they inevitably increased their circulation. As witness, the subscription of the Chubu Nippon jumped to 700,-000, Hokkaido Shimbun, 600,000, the Nishi Nippon, 440,000, the

Godo and the Chugoku, approximately 200,000.

The Osaka Asahi and the Osaka Mainichi publishers rechristened all their papers published in Tokyo, Osaka, and nothern Kyushu as the Asahi Shimbun and the Mainichi Shimbun, respectively.

Meanwhile, the war against the United States and Great Britain gave an indication that it might fizzle out; American armed forces already began to bombard Japan proper from nearby waters. The Government took this opportunity to bolster controls on the press, disbanded the Association of Newspapers and empowered the Information Bureau to enforce supervision over the newspapers, and established the Japan Corporation of Newspapers (Nippon Shimbun Kosha) to handle newsprint allocation and cooperative distribution of the newspapers.

To provide against the enemy's attack on the mainland, the Information Bureau decided to take emergency measures. The first step was to force national newspapers to surrender their subscribers to the newspapers operating in their districts. This measure would make it possible for newspaper readers in any locality to subscribe to their local newspapers if and when the mainland was split as a result of the landing of Allied armed forces. In an attempt to make this policy effective and workable, the authorities made arrangements for national newspapers in Tokyo and Osaka to provide a portion of their staffs for local newspapers and improve the latter's qualities. Not only that, the Government paved the way for publication of a substitute paper when the newspaper office in a prefecture was destroyed in war operations, thereby keeping one newspaper always circulating there despite any way damage.

This emergency measure went into effect in April, 1945. Simultaneously, the publication of the tabloids, wartime news sheets and "rising generation" journals issued by the Mainichi and four other publishers and designed for the consumption of munitions workers and the school children was ordered suspended and all special newspapers petered out to make room for ordinary daily journals of two pages; these tabolids had been permitted to remain in circulation even after an official order issued in 1944 which banned the publication of evening newspapers as well as the subscription of more than one daily by the reading public.

This official action resulted in bringing about strange phenomena in the wartime, material-short country, namely, considerable accumulation of newsprint in paper producing sections. The reason was that not only the transportation of newsprint was disrupted in the face of the priority given military necessities but also because of a virtual blockade on land and on sea by aerial bombings by American warplanes.

With the intensification of aerial warfare over Japan, the number of newspaper offices destroyed by airraids notably increased. Consequently, by the early part of August, 29 of the 56 newspaper publishing companies then in operation were reduced to ashes and a majority of the rest found it either impossible to continue publication or necessary to suspend for a while. This deplorable situation virtually invalidated the agreement of mutual assistance among the daily newspapers, by which non-stricken newspapers were to replace war-damaged journals in neighboring prefectures. The Government immediately took steps to tackle this situation but the war ended before it had any tangible effects.

SECTION 2

The Press Immediately After the War's End

1. The Press Policy of the G.H.Q.

With the war's end, the suicided structure of the country suddenly took on a peaceful and normal aspect. In newspaper circles, efforts were centered on the renovation of organization and personnel as well as on a shift in editorial policy. What worried newspapermen most was the impending GHQ press policy. But the Japanese newspaper regulations issued by the G.H.Q. on September 15, 1945, set forth extremely reasonable provisions, stressing the importance of accurate and factual reporting, banning only the type of news inimical to the maintenance of public order, criticisms running counter to the interest of the Allied powers, and writing giving rise to distruct in and anti-pathy toward the Occupation forces. Only two companies infringed on the regulations and duly punished; the Domei News Agency was ordered to suspend service for 19 hours and the Asahi for two days.

Subsequently, the G.H.Q. issued directives or memoranda in September, 1945, but they were designed to realize "the independence of the press from the Government" and "the abolition of restrictive regulations" with the ultimate objective of reconstructing the press on the basis of democracy and contributing toward the democratization of the country as a whole.

With the promulgation of the above-mentioned directives, not only all control measures concerning newspapers and communications issued in the era of official controls but also the newspaper regulations existing since the Meiji era were abolished. Simultaneously, the regulations concerning the forced merger of newspapers were removed and the Domei News Agency which had lost the basis for the national news service was disbanded to clear the way for the organization of the Kyodo News Service, a juridical person, as cooperative organ for the newspapers and the radio broadcasting corporation in the country.

The Information Bureau which had played an important role in superverising the press since the latter part of the Sino-Japanese conflict eliminated its control functions and developed into a cultural promotional organ but went out of existence pursuant to the administrative adjustment plan after February 1946.

With the establishment of the Information and Education Section by the G.H.Q. in October, 1945, the Japanese press has come under the jurisdiction of the Press and Publication Division of the Information and Education Section. All bureau and section chiefs have been enthusiastic about the development of the Japanese press and did not spare efforts to give direction with regard to "the freedom and responsibility of the press," "distinction between news and editorials," and "memos for newspaper reporters." On October 9, copy censorship was initiated in the case of five newsapers in Tokyo, but it was limited to news of the Allied powers and the Occupation forces.

What should be especially mentioned here was the fact that the SCAP called on the Japanese newspapers to adopt a code of press ethics and organize the Japan editors' and publishers' association to implement the newly-formed principles of journalism. More than that, the SCAP made a recommendation for the establishment of journalist courses in colleges and universities. The spirit underlyng the code of ethics finds expression in freedom, responsibility, justice, and integrity; at the outset, the code emphasizes that it has been adopted as a guiding spirit in the maintenance of a high ethical level and the professional dignity for the Japanese newspapers which have been entrusted with the important task of democratizing Japan.

Allocation of newsprint, on the other hand, was divorced from the Association of Newspapers in accordance to a G.H.Q. directive to be handled by a committee newly selected; thus the way of a democratic press was cleared with the removal of all official controls.

2. Responsibility for the War and Democratization of Newspaper Offices

Parallel with the G.H.Q. guidance in the direction of a democratic press, positive democratization efforts were made by the Japanese newspapers from within their offices. Let us trace the movement from the beginning.

While all newspaper men who are sensitive to shifts of the times were quick in changing their frame of mind following the war's end, the Mainichi staff outvied all others in translating their new mood into action. On August 28, only 13 days after the surrender, the Mainichi announced the resignation en bloc of the editorial executives, such as President Okumura, Chief of the Editorial Department Takada, Editors-in-Chief Shimoda and Abe and Executive Editor Uehara, to be followed by a drastic reshuffle of the editorial personnel by new executives.

Hard on the heels of the Mainichi renovation, the Domei News Agency implented an overall shift in organization and personnel with the retirement of all wartime executives. Newspapers which kept their wartime organization and staff intact rapidly resorted to a shift in editorial policies and persistently demanded military, bureacuratic, and financial circles to take responsibility for the war in consonance with the democratization efforts by the G.H.Q.

As far as the people in general were concerned, however, there was something incomprehensible about this democratization movement; they could not approve of the irresponsible and indiscret attitude taken by those who claimed they had been veering toward democracy. To put it bluntly, the people at large failed to see that they recognized the responsibility that was theirs and or errors that they had committed. This feeling was shared by leg-work reporters and the working executives who not only believed that the most burning issue confronting press circles was the building up of a democratic structure in their offices by making it clear where the war responsibilities lay and but also keenly felt that the attempt was retarted by feudalistic influence within their offices.

At this time, President Murayama of the Asahi formulated a plan for a reshuffle of wartime executive to establish a new order. Executives of the main office in Tokyo, however, were not allowed to take part in framing the plan but forced to withdraw in the name of war responsibilities. The staff of the Asahi which generally was considered consisting of liberals did not succumb to such feudalistic personnel transactions. They presented to President Murayama the following resolution which they had adopted unanimously demanding:

1. The all executives, president, chairman of the board of directors, and chiefs of bureaus and officers holding similar or higher positions resign en bloc and that the Murayamas and the Uenos withdraw from the management as an attempt to clarify where the war responsibility lay.

2. That an independent and self-governing organ of employes be established to erect a democratic structure in the office and that its representatives be permitted to participate in the formulation of policies concerning important organizational and management affairs.

In response to this resolution, however, Murayama withdrew himself alone but ignored the rest of the demands involved therein. The employes, therefore, held a rally, adopted another resolution which reaffirmed the above-mentioned demands and announced it in their paper under the date of October 20. The announcement made it clear that the employes demanded that the policy governing newspaper publishing be left secure in their hands and that they would lay the foundation for organizing a union of daily newspaper workers. Thus the Asahi issue left no room for a compromise.

At this juncture, Taketora Ogata who had retired from the Asahi to become director-general of the Information Bureau, was called in as a mediator. He brought the dispute to a successful conclusion by deciding that all the directors but three who would remain on their job temporarily to deliberate on the method of electing the board of new directors as well as to dispose of unsettled business would resign and that the capital investments of the Murayamas and Uenos as publishers would be respected. Key figures in the editorial and business departments during the war went down with the two families. This settlement was made on October 24, but the three remaining directors too faded from the picture in April, 1946, when an election of new directors was held, as they had completed all business that required their attention. The power over the Asahi which had been held by the Murayama and Ueno families was handed over to the directors directly elected by the employes.

The Mainichi had established a new order, but it was not an expression of the general will of the employes. Especially the assumption of presidency by Shingoro Takahashi succeeding President Okumura brought a serious protest from the employes as an impediment to the clarification of the war responsibility. The Yomiuri too was no exception to the general rule of democratization; its employes, like the Asahi's, were especially active in this field of endeavor and greatly stimulated the Mainichi staff to continue their fight until their objective was achieved. On October 30 they held a rally of the editorial department, like the Asahi, where they adopted a resolution demanding all the directors to "take proper action pursuant to the best of their judgement" in an effort not only to clarify where the war responsibility lay but to establish firmly a new order for reconstruction of the Mainichi. Simultaneously, the rally resolved that all the staff members, bureau chiefs down, would decline to maintain their posts so that they might be able to reflect on their past and start over again.

As in the case of the Asahi, President Takaishi too withdrew himself, leaving three directors to take care of the remaining business. Representatives of the three main offices got together with the three directors and decided on the election of directors by the employes, but the employes of the Tokyo main office adopted a resolution rejecting the plan for re-election of the directors then in office. Inasmuch as the committee appointed by representatives of the three main offices indicated its intention to abide with the plan adopted by the Tokyo main office employes, the three directors duly withdrew, clearing the way for a special general meeting of the stock-holders to be held on November 26 to elect entirely new directors. Thus the pending issue was settled.

A similar trouble arose in the Yomiuri office. There had been a hue and cry since wartime against Vice-President Takahashi and Chief of the Editorial Department Nakamitsu who were regarded as some sort of slave drivers. This problem was taken up by "the Democracy Study Club," a group of the editorial department, after the war's end. This group headed by Tomin Suzuki, an editorial writer, held a meeting of like-minded staff members and adopted a resolution calling for public discussion and correction of undemocratic organizations in newspaper circles, improvement of the living conditions of the employes, and establishment of a self-governing employes' union designed to achieve these ends. They decided to submit this resolution to the inaugural general meeting of the Yomiuri to be held on October 24, 1946, and approached President Shoriki about this matter. But as Shoriki who sensed what was behind this move rejected their plan, the committee convened a

general meeting of the employes on October 26, adopted a resolution "demanding the president, the vice-president, all the directors, and all the bureau chiefs to retire immediately to clarify where the war responsibility lay," and submitted it to Shoriki. Simultaneously, the Democracy Study Club preparatory committee was transformed into a dispute committee. President Shoriki, on the other hand, took a counter-measure and fired Suzuki and four others as agitators of the group. Consequently the dispute exploded.

Determined to accomplish their ends, the employes organized their union on October 25, held a rally designed to spur their fight against Shoriki with the backing of the Social Democratic party, published debunking news of Shoriki in the Yomiuri after November 4 and thus endeavored to propel their drive advantageously to themselves through mobilization of every possible means. Shoriki, on the other hand, tried to settle the trouble by legal procedures; he brought a suit against Suzuki and others to the Tokyo procurators office on charges of illegally occupying the office building and obstructing business transactions. Or he offered a compromise plan proposing that he himself would remain as advisor although all the directors would retire. But as this project was turned down by the employes, Shoriki finally decided to take the issue to the labor dispute mediation committee for a settlement.

The union which got wind of Shoriki's decision brought the dispute to the Mayor of Tokyo for mediation ahead of the publisher. The union, however, objected to members of the mediation committee and demanded re-election of the members. Consequently, Katsumi Kikunami, Kyuichi Tokuda, and Mosaburo Suzuki were selected for the committee representing the union, of these appointments, the selection of Tokuda, Communist leader, was a surprise to the public.

The day after the appointment of the committee members, the Yomiuri reported that Publisher Shoriki had been detained in Sugamo prison as a war crime suspect. Even when top executives of the leading papers faded out of the public scene, one after another, Shoriki continued to fight his employes. But now that things had changed, he probably sensed the futility of sticking to his guns any longer, and decided to compromise with the union with the following conditions:

1. Shoriki will resign from the presidency and relinquish more than 30 per cent of his shares.

2. The Yomiuri publishing company shall be turned into a corporation to be headed by Tsunego Baba as president with Mitsumasa Kobayashi assisting him as director as recommended by Shoriki.

3. A management council shall be organized by the president and representatives of the employes to tackle important editorial and business matters.

4. All dismissals resulting from labor disputes shall be reinstated.

Inasmuch as Shoriki's shares amounted to 45 per cent of the total as indicated in Item 1, he now has 31.5 per cent. Baba who was recommended to presidency by Shoriki, named Suzuki as chief of the editorial department. Thus the dispute was brought to an end.

The democratization movement initiated by the three influential papers in Tokyo rapidly spread to important journals in provinces. By the time the Yomiuri settled its dispute, the Kobe Shimbun, the Chubu Nippon, the Nishi Nippon, the Kyoto Shimbun, and the Hokkaido Shimbun had succeeded in forcing all the directors to resign en bloc and paved the way for democratization in their offices one after another. The rapid development of democratization movements in newspaper circles was precipitated by popular demands for clarification of war responsibilities, but it was not the publishers and their directors alone who instigated the people to war. It was a known fact that youthful reporters covering outside also had to share the responsibilities, but for all that they rather easily were able to have their executives surrender the management of their newspapers in their favor. Why? The reason appeared simple. There had been rumors afloat immediately after the war's end that "newspaper publishers may be arrested by the Occupation forces as war crimes suspects." That the time-honored publishers of the Asahi, the Murayama and Ueno families, withdrew unexpectedly easily and that such outstanding figures in journalistic circles as Furuno, managing director of the Domei News Agency, Ota, assistant publisher of the Hochi, Tokutomi, president of the Journalistic National Service Association, Shoriki, publisher of the Yomiuri, were arrested on charges of war crimes suspects undoubtedly moved other publishers to weaken their stands toward their employes.

The G.H.Q. directive for screening public office holders issued on January 4, 1946, ordered the purge of all newspaper executives, such as publishers and representatives of their editorial departments. At this juncture, a number of provincial newspaper publishers voluntarily withdrew from their companies for fear that they might be purged sooner or later, but there were also many who reportedly resigned from their posts early because they would not given retirement allowances if they stayed on their jobs until the purge directive was issued against them. At any rate, the purge directive affected 44 of the 56 publishers or newspaper representatives throughout the country.

3. The Communist Issue

With the development of democratization in newspaper offices, the issue of communism came to the fore, and problems involving infringement on editorial rights also cropped up. But let us explain the Communist issue first.

As has been stated, the Yomiuri dispute was settled by a compromise plan offered by Shoriki, Tsunego Baba was appointed president and Tomin Suzuki chief of the editorial department. In no time, however, there arose a troublesome issue of not reporting the news correctly in the editing of the Yomiuri. Warned by the G.H.Q. against not reporting the news correctly, President Baba immediately called upon Suzuki and five other executives to change posts, but his proposal was rejected by the latter. In this conjunction, Baba tendered his letter of resignation to the board of directors and informed the G.H.Q. Press Unit of his decision, taking responsibility for the trouble. But his resignation was not accepted; he was instead encouraged to remain on his job. For this reason, Baba withdrew his resignation and once again prevailed on Suzuki and five others to quit. But since he refused to yield, Baba dismissed him and appointed his successor. Following this incident, the Yomiuri staff was split into two conflicting factions, one supporting Baba and the other backing Suzuki. This split led the Baba faction to initiate a drive soliciting signatures of those who gave "absolute support" for the president. As a result of this successful drive, the Suzuki group finally withdrew from the Yomiuri and Baba ordered the transfer of 16 Suzuki backers to provincial offices.

The all-Japan Press and Radio Workers Union, however, made an appeal to the Central Labor Relations Board in protest against the dismissal of Suzuki and five others and the transfer of 16 employes to provincial offices by President Baba which the union regarded as "unfair" to organized labor. In the meantime, the committee for reconstructing the Yomiuri workers union took up the issue of the dismissal and the transfer. Although opinions were split at the committee meeting, 350 employes backing the Suzuki faction demanded Baba to retract his announce-

ment concerning the dismissal and the transfer. As the deadline for Baba's reply came, the union entered into a strike, thereby suspending the publication of the Yomiuri.

The Baba group consisting of 1380 employes, on the other hand, held a rally and adopted a resolution calling for the dismissal of 40 persons who were responsible for the strike; the management subsequently fired 31 of the 40 and called upon the other employes to resume publication of the paper. The Baba backers forcibly took over the printing shop by chasing the strikers out into the nearby Kanto power supply company building where they continued their dispute.

With regard to the appeal made by the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers Union, the Central Labor Relations Board submitted a mediation plan to both labor and management on August 3 and ended its mediation effort. The plan, however, was not acceptable to either management or labor. Then the union reaffirming its support for the Yomiuri strikers decided on September 19, 1946, to go on a sympathy strike in an attempt to help realize the objectives of the disputing Yomiuri workers. In some circles, however, rumors had it that the strike was instigated by the National Congress of Industrial Unions which sought to realize in this dispute their political aims which they had failed in the strike of the Government railways workers union. As a result, the number of newspapers that went on a general strike pursuant to the directive issued by the central executive committee of the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers union on October 15 amounted to only 12. More than that, eight newspapers continued the strike only one day, two newspapers, two days, one newspaper, three days with the Tokyo Mimpo disputing longest, five days. The general strike was a failure. The striking union prevailed on the management to withdraw its announcement of all dismissals, recognized the voluntary retirement of six executives and 31 other employes, and had the management reinstate other fired employes in their former posts. Thus the four-month-long dispute in the Yomiuri was brought to an end.

A second case of Bolishevization in newspaper circles arose in the Hokkaido Shimbun office. Consonant with the prevailing tendency, President Azuma withdrew from the management of the paper on October 5, 1945, and the employes union was organized by November. The leader of the union was Research Department Chief Shintani who had been regarded as a Communist since pre-war days. Because of his extreme leftist leaning, he had been relegated to a lesser position during the war, but with the war's end, he made his comeback in office politics. Taking advantage of a feud then raging among the directors of the newspapers as well as of the tendency for democratization, Shintani chose to be a member of the executive committee of the newly-organized union and led it into the Hokkaido Federation of Labor Unions which was decidedly Communistic. Subsequently, contact with Communist members had been maintained and the cellular tissue of the Communist party was openly and overtly expanded. Moderate staff members of the Hokkaido expressed misgivings over the future, but their demands were turned down by the extremists as "reactionary." In the meantime, the number of the extremists increased to more than 120 who demanded the resignation en bloc of all the directors to make room for the participation of the union in the management as well as for a renovation of organizations of a feudalistic nature on February 16, 1946. As President Takimoto and all the other directors yielded to the union's demand and retired easily, the union initiated controls over the management. Shintani, on the other hand, assumed the responsibility of the editorial—department and consolidated unity in the office as a whole. Simultaneously, the union issued a declaration of disputes stressing not only its supervision over the management but also its rejection of the re-election of the directors. Consequently, none of the directors except Abe and Nakano who assumed their posts after the war's end was re-elected at the special meeting of the stockholders. At the employes rally held at this time, representatives of the Japan Communist party, the Social Democratic party, and the Hokkaido Federation of Labor Unions delivered agitaing speeches. Thus the Hokkaido Shimbun virtually controlled by the Communists, transformed itself into a mouthpiece of the Communist party. The board of directors, however, had been preoccupied with a feud among themselves and unable to look after the editorial policy of their paper.

This Bolshevization tendency brought angry protests from subscribers who oraganized a "We Won't Take Hokkaido Shimbun." As a result, the circulation decreased by 20,000. Not only that, letters protesting against the newspaper's editorial policy flowed into the G.H.Q. and the Military Government on the spot.

On July 20, 1946, President Abe suddenly announced the relief of Shintani and seven other staff members from duty of sheer necessity, for he explained, the Hokkaido Shimbun stood at a crossroads of existence and extinction according to Major Imboden. On top of it, the publisher made an additional announcement of dismissal and suspension from duty of those who were regarded as responsible for having turned the newspaper into a mouthpiece of the Communist party; he made it clear that his first punitive action was not satisfactory to the authorities concerned. In addition to eight already affected, therefore, 17 were fired and 28 went on a list of suspension from duty.

In fact, Major Imboden who had scrutinized the Hokkaido Shimbun contended that although the daily had been receiving large quantities of newsprint as a regular daily newspaper, it would be given rations accorded to mouthpieces of some organizations if it intended to circulate as an organ of the Communist party.

President Abe, therefore, dismissed Directors Miyake and Murakami in an attempt to clean up undesirable elements in the office; he furthermore readjusted a portion of the organization, made a reshuffle in personnel and employed a number of fresh men from outside. The union regarded these steps as inevitable, but the dismissed organized a disputing group and appealed to the Hokkaido Local Labor Relations Board for arbitration in the dispute. More than that, the group held a series of debunking rallies in various places of Hokkaido and tried to pull strings behind the office of the newspaper to which they had belonged. The employes, however, objected to the dispute and the board too proposed to the disputing group a plan for reaching an amicable settlement by the parties concerned.

In the fall of 1947 just about the time the Communist issues of the Hokkaido Shimbun and the Yomiuri were to be settled, reports circulated that the Nishi Nippon Shimbun had been making a swing toward the left. The reports were backed up by the fact that no newspaper larger than this daily joined the general strike of October, 1945. Chief of the Editorial Department Kito and Assistant Chief Hoshino resigned from their posts taking responsibilities for such rumours, chiefly because, it was asserted, they had ingored the Nugent statement indicating the course to be taken by the Japanese press.

This issue was solved with the resignation of these editorial chiefs, but it began to smoulder when the management offered only ¥3,000,000 to the employes for their demand of ¥7,500,000 as special cost-of-living allowances in November, 1947. In December, the employes union embarked on a dis-

pute; on December 15, it decided to resort to sabtoge tactics at a workshop rally. The members were not only prohibited from talking with the president, the chief and vice-chief of the editorial department and other editorial executives but also ordered minimize the number and contents of daily editions. Consequently, during the disputing week, they put out a extremely poor type of daily sheet without news photos and big headlines. More than that, they published only one edition a day. The management suspended negotiations with the union on December 17 on the ground the latter implemented an important change in the publication of daily editions, interfered gravely in the editing of the news, impeded the exercise of the editorial rights by resorting to silence tactics, and obstructed the planning of the New Year edition.

On December 21, the union decided to accept the management's offer of ¥3,000,000 as cost-of-living allowances. Some members, however, raised protests at their rally held on December 27 to union leaders against their poor dispute tactics which gave the management excuses that the union infringed upon the editorial and managerial rights during the dispute. As a result, members of the strike committee and union officers resigned. The management, on the other hand, dismissed five staff members including the chairman and vice-chairman of the union executive committee on December 30, on the ground that the union violated the above-mentioned two rights that belonged to the management. The management made a statement that these dismissals were enforced on the strength of Major Imboden's views expressed at the third of a series of the Journalism Lectures held in Kyoto on October 27, 1947, as well as the Nugent statement but the five dismissed and their union headquarters appealed to the Fukuoka Local Labor Relations Board for aspitration for the reason that they had entertained no intention whatsoever to interfere with the editorial rights as union members. What the management said was Major Imboden's views was in substance as follows:

The employes who have tried to make the management to follow their opinion, taking advantage of their posts, in making decisions concerning editorial policies, may be subjected to punitive action, if necessary, or dismissed without consent or approval of the union to which they belong.

At the time of the February—1 general strike, the Tokyo Asahi too was said tainted with extreme leftist color. This was made clear when the Nihon Keizai published the warning given by former President Murayama to the Asahi. The warning revealed that since the Aashi had brought public censure for its extreme leftist tendency and thereby impaired its tradition, its employes union should sever itself from the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers Union and the National Congress of Industrial Unions and maintain its editorial policies strictly neutral and free from the influence of the labor unions. It added that all the Communists and totalitarians had to be expelled from the Asahi immediately. In a verbal statement related with this warning, Murayama bluntly asserted that a majority of the emples had been under the influence of a group of 12 Communists headed by Katsumi Kikunami.

A few days later, the Asahi published verbal statements of the directors which frankly admitted that the paper was subjected to public criticism at the time of the now famous strike and revealed that the withdrawal of the union from the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers Union and the National Congress of Industrial Unions was contemplated. No further development ensued subsequently, but Kikunami retired from the Asahi for some other reasons.

4. Establishment of the Editorial Rights

Extreme democratization of the press may have resulted in coloring the news red. At any rate, newspapers like the Yomiuri and the Nishi Nippon have created the issue of infringement on the editorial rights. The G.H.Q. studied this problem and announced that the editorial rights lie with the management inasmuch it is held responsible for the editing of its paper. After a series of studies on this particular subject, the Japan Newspaper, Publishers' and Editors' Association issued a public statement in the name of its board of directors on March 10, 1948, that it concurred with the G.H.G. views on this issue. It is understood, however, that measures for the protection of the freedom of the press are under study by the association.

5. Committee on Allocation of Newsprint and Newly-Risen Newspapers

As has been discussed, the daily newspapers already in existence have undergone democratization after a series of bitter experiences since the war's end. It is pertinent to mention in this conjunction that the G.H.Q. directive for liberation of the press has cleared the way for publication of new journals since the surrender. Since they came into being following the establishment of the Committee on Allocations of Newsprint, it is best to explain their development in relation with the activities of the committee.

This agency, first organized in the Information Bureau by the Government toward the end of 1945 pursuant to the G.H.Q. memorandum, was transferred to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry following the abolition of the Information Bureau. At this time, the committee members were re-elected and the allocation of newsprint was implemented for the period ending in November, 1946. The Government then contemplated a plan for bringing the committee directly under the jurisdiction of the Cabinet to be supervised by a State Minister specially appointed for the task. The committee bluntly objected to this project on the ground that such official action would inevitably mean the return of the Information Bureau days for the newsprint rationing organ and that newsprint rationing would be made a tool to promote the interests of party influence and that the plan was fraught with danger of curbing the freedom of the press.

The chairman and two members of the committee called on the Prime Minister and the Commerce-Industry Minister and presented their case before the authorities. Hard on the heels of their vist, the managing director of the Japan Newspaper Publishers' and Editors' Association and directors of the Asahi and the Mainichi also called on the Prime Minister and expressed their objection to the contemplated plan. Ignoring these protests, however, the Cabinet formed by the Liberal party translated its original plan into reality, placed the newsprint allocation committee under its direct control, and appointed a new committee.

As had been expected, the committee secretariat mostly consisted of officials, bureau chief down to clerks, hailing from Nagano prefecture to which State Minister Uehara, responsible authority, belonged. The first allocation of newsprint was severely criticized as reflecting the wishes of the State Minister; the authorities found it necessary to retract its announcement of the allocation. Subsequently, the committee held a number of meetings, but failed to decide on any new rationing of newsprint partly because of a dearth of materials. The committee, therefore, existed in name only; newsprint allocation was carried out by the committee during the first and second periods.

When the committee first was organized, the newly-established newspapers which applied for allocation of newsprint numbered approximately 10. Of them, the largest request for paper

rationing was presented by the Jiji Shimpo which had just made its comeback; it applied for rationing of newsprint enough to make up 1,200,000 copies although only the Asahi, the Mainichi and the Yomiuri, were three journals in Tokyo, sufficiently equipped to turn out such a large number of daily sheets. Other newspapers did not make such a large application, but it was generally taken for granted that they filed in applications for more than necessary. Consequently, the first committee decided to allocate only 50 per cent of the amounts applied for. Subsequently as the Jiji Shimpo failed to consume half the quantity it received, namely, 600,000 copies, its quota was slashed to 250,000 in the light of the allocation given to the Nihon Keizai which received the minimum ration of 270,000 copies in Tokyo. Accordingly, the quota for the Tokyo Times was cut from 300,000 to 150,000. But the Kokusai Shimbun which operates in Osaka was given the quota of 400,000 copies, half its application of 800,000; it has been accorded special treatment all along, although it has never filed due reports concerning its consumption of nationed newsprint, because its publisher is a national of a third country.

As the allocation of newsprint for newly-established newspapers was decided, there cropped up plans for new publications one after another in both Tokyo and provinces. The result was that the newsprint situation grew worse until the maximum ration dropped to 100,000 copies in March, 1946; such liberal allocation as 250,000 copies for the Jiji Shimpo became absolutely impossible. It was about this time that the Daiichi Shimbun and the Sun received their first allocation. In September, the Sekai Nippo was given an exceptional allocation of 70,000 and in October the Shin Hochi was offered the maximum allocation of 40,000 copies in Tokyo.

Since it was not the intention of the committee to make such small allocations, it contemplated a plan for allocating surplus paper for newsprint-short dailies by not only calling upon the Commerce-Industry Minister to increase newsprint output and imports but also adjustment of the allocation through a nation-wide survey of subscribers as to what newspapers then in circulation they wished to take. Although this plan was entered the stage of realization in the hands of the second committee, it ended in failure since it was not backed up by the Government. The Government finally gave approval to this project at the time of the third committee and paved the way for the Jiji News Agency to initiate at the request of the committee to conduct the investigation. But neither the results of the request for the use of the survey carried out were made known to the public.

The second committee made a probe into the newsprint ration recipients, issued warnings to those whose daily sheets made a poor showing, and cut or cancelled newsprint allocations for the papers which failed to heed such warnings. The warnings were issued to the papers which were marked by valgarism, incompetency and sensationalism as well as to daily sheets which tended to support some particular political parties. The Jiji Shimpo which was regarded as pro-Liberal and reactionary protested to the committee and submitted its case to the competent authorities. There were a few additional journals which were warned, but since they changed their tone in a week or two, only two or three of them were cut off their newsprint allocation. The committee, on the other hand, increased rations for those papers which distinguished themselves by excellent editing, such as the Shin Osaka, an evening journal, which was lauded as a model two-page daily with reference to both contents and make-up. Such promotional attempts were not made by the committee more than once because of its short span of life.

The third committee suspended the allocation of newsprint to the newspapers which had blackmarketed rationed newsprint, but never gave awards to excellent papers for their distinquished work. The papers which received increased newsprint rations, together with the Shin Osaka, were as follows:

15 per cent increase: Shin Osaka and Osaka Nichi Nichi.

10 per cent increase: Evening Niigata, Kobe Yukan, Hokuriku Yukan, Yukan Hiroshima.

It was a coincidence that all awarded newspapers were evening dailies. Other journals which were not worthy of awards but which had been marked by soundness since the allocation began despite small rations were given a raise in the quota. They included the following: the Tokyo Times, the Nikkan Sports, the Yukan Kyoto, the Sun, the Nanshin Nichi Nichi, the Kyoto Miyako, and the Kirisuto Shimbun.

Explanations should be made in this conjunction about the standards for the new newsprint allocations. When the system was initiated, there was no yardstick to go by and all the allocations were made on the basis of 50 per cent of the applications. But since a number of new applications flowed in to the fourth committee, its successor decided to limit the allocations to those which justified their existence and which gave an indication of a well-organized editorial set-up.

In the light of a few months' experience, the committee made a probe into the personalities of the investors, the prospect for printing facilities, the editorial personnel of each newspaper and came to the conclusion that applications for new newsprint allocations in localities where many newly-established newspapers are in circulation should be rejected. The committee intended to make allocations to applicants planning to publish grammar school journals subsequent to its investigations, but the plan did not materialize as the second committee was disbanded prematurely.

The second committee which sought to complete such investigations made it a rule to accept appeals up to three times. Inasmuch as the trust and concern were absolutely taboo, the committee heard detailed reports of those applicants who were suspected of having mother papers. But a scrutiny shows that a large number of newly-established papers are the sister journals of some long-existing dailies although they give an appearance of being under the independent managements. In many cases, their editorial staffs are the offshoots of those of influential papers or they are under the management made up by investments of stockholders of influential papers. While it is their intention to get independent after some period of tutelage and assistance from mother newspapers with reference to printing, editing and capital investments, it is often the case that they never get on their own feet because of difficulties in management. There are some papers which have become collaterals of the well-established dailies on account of debts accruing from printing expenses. Managements attribute these failures to a shortage of newsprint which is really an important factor, but the real cause lies in the management itself.

At any rate, however, ties between these papers should not be approved; they need to be corrected sooner or later.

The number of newly-established newspapers increased to 126, as of November, 1946, when the last newsprint allocation was made, and they doubled in prefectures on an average. But the amount of their newsprint allocation is extremely small, perhaps equal to that rationed to the Yomiuri alone.

It was the major task of the committee to make allocations to newly-risen newspapers; with regard to the well-established papers, the committee was to make adjustments subsequent to the completion of its survey of subcribers as to the type of newspapers they wished to take. But as the authorities did not approve the survey

plan for some time, the committee implemented reducing allocations, 25 per cent of the original quotas which had been slashed twice since the early part of 1945. It increased rations to small provincial newspapers which staggered under financial difficulties because of small allocations and fixed new allocations for the newspapers in Nagasaki prefecture which requested separate reducing allocations.

But since the problem of adjusting allocations among the newspapers long in circulation is yet to be worked out, the authorities may be expected to embark on this task in the near future. It is held in some quarters that the publication of four-page sheets once a week may be made possible because of an increase in coal output.

SECTION 3
Present Press Circles

1. Distribution of the Newspapers

Preceding discussions have indicated the course of developments which the Japanese newspapers have taken since the days of controls and that being on the road to reconstruction, they have not attained pre-war levels as yet. But under the direction of the Press Unit of the Civil Information and Education Section of the G.H.Q., the Japanese newspapermen have to come to appreciate the way of a democratic press in a few years after the war's end. They are endeavoring to turn out daily news sheets capable of contributing toward the building of a democratic Japan along the line of the newly-established canons of journalism. It is considered therefore that it will not be in the distant future that the press in Japan will regain prosperity with the development of industry in general. For those who want to understand the status quo of the Japanese press, therefore, the following discussions are given.

Let us first look at the distribution of the newspapers in the country. As has been detailed in preceding sections, a number of enterprising publishers attempted to start the publication of new dailies since the war's end, but a majority of their plans were frustrated by a dearth of newsprint and printing machinery. Perhaps not more than 10 per cent of them has materialized. The size of the circulation of the daily newspapers is approximately one-sevenths of non-control days although their distribution in the country has remained almost static ever since.

In newspaper centers, a number of dailies from several to a dozen, are in circulation today as in the non-control days chiefly because many applications for newsprint allocation originated in such journalistic centers and the committee concerned allocated paper in consideration of the conditions prevailing in pre-control days. Now takes a glance at the distribution of daily newspapers in the country.

Tokyo and Osaka have been the journalistic centers of the country since pre-control days, and this fact remains invariable. The Asahi and the Mainichi, representative newspapers of Japan, maintained their competent rival, the Yomiuri, is well located in Tokyo. In addition, the Nihon Keizai which escaped the liquidation axe in control days and a number of the so-called local papers and newly-risen journals are in circulation. Newspaper centers next in importance are Nagoya and Northern Kyushu as in pre-control days.

Although the Asahi and the Mainichi liquidated their branch offices in Nagoya city when influential papers, representative of the province, assumed the role of the prefectural journals pursuant to the official policy, there still remain in circulation what may be considered the sister papers of the Asahi and the Mainichi, together with five other newly-risen dailies. As far as the number is concerned, therefore, Nagoya favorably compares with Osaka as Japan's newspaper center. Northern Kyushu with Fukuoka city as nucleus and Kokura and Moji cities as satellites prospers as the fourth journalistic center of the country. In addition to representative provincial newspapers, the Asahi and the Mainichi maintain their Western Main office which during the war issued newspapers for consumption in southern Japan, Manchuria, and Korea. Besides, three evening papers circulate in this area.

Kyoto may be regarded as the fifth press center, but since it is within the orbit of influence of the Osaka press, there are only five daily newspapers and no large provincial journals. In other localities like Sapporo, Gifu, and Nagasaki circulate three papers, and Morioka, Sendai, Fukushima, Nagano, Niigata, Kanazawa, Toyama, Nara, Kobe, Okayama, Hiroshima Tokushima and Kochi, two dailies, and in many of the middle-sized cities, one daily. Of these districts, Sapporo has a large paper which circulates all over the Hokkaido district. Sendai, Okayama and Hiroshima have second-rate provincial papers.

2. Daily Newspapers and Their Make-Up

Distribution of long-established and newly-risen papers in the four largest newspaper centers is shown below.

Tokyo

Hitherto-existing papers:
Asahi, Mainichi, Yomiuri, Nihon Keizai, and Nippon Times (English)

Newly-risen papers (including those restored):
Morning: Jiji Shimpo, Tokyo Times, Tokyo Mimpo, Sekai Keizai, Nikkon Sports, Hochi, Tokyo Tomin Shimbun, Seiji Shimbun, Akahata
Evening: Shin Yukan, Sun, Daiichi Shimbun, Yukan Miyako

Osaka

Hitherto-existing papers:
Morning: Asahi, Mainichi, Sangyo Keizai, English Mainichi
Evening: Osaka Shimbun
Newly-risen papers:
Morning: Osaka Jiji, Osaka Times, Nippon Yoron Shimbun
Evening: Shin Osaka and Osaka Nichi Nichi

Northern Kyushu

Hitherto-existing papers:
Morning: Nishi Nippon Shimbun (Fukuoka), Asahi (Kokura), Mainichi (Moji)
Newly-risen papers:
Evening: Yukan Fukunichi (Fukuoka), Kyushu Times (Kokura), Shin Kyushu (Moji)

The Tokyo Area

The above-mentioned list shows that Tokyo is noted for a variety of newspapers. The Sekai Keizai is affiliated with the defunct Dempo News Agency (popularly called Dentsu) and its feature is world news, the Nikkan Sports has the distinction of being the only sporting news daily in Japan. The Tokyo Tomin Shimbun is a local paper in an extremely narrow sense of the word, the Sun is the only news photo daily in Japan, while the Akahata is the mouthpiece of the Communist party. The Tokyo Mimpo was regarded as radical because of its rejection of the Emperor system immediately after it came into existence, but it has toned down and looks like an ordinary paper. Papers with such characteristics do not circulate anywhere else but Tokyo: some attempted to make good in other districts but died a natural death in no time. For instance, the Yukan Kyoto which was started by cultural men of leftist leaning changed hands in one year and became a commonplace evening paper. The Osaka Times in Osaka started out as a Christian journal with editorial stress on the spirit of Christianity, but it today operates as a journal with mere news of Christian activities. All this means, however, that common-

place enterprisers took advantage of cultural men in getting newsprint allocations.

In Osaka a peculiar journal called the Tosho Shimbun (Readers' Council Journal) was started with the idea to publish letters to the editor in its daily sheets but it has developed into the Nippon Yoron Shimbun (Public Opinion Journal); at the beginning letters to the editor appeared mere office work for want of the reader's correspondence. The Shin Osaka deserves special mention here for its initiation of news write-up concerning the activities of labor unions with continuity and coherence.

Tokyo is not only noted for such daily newspapers with special features as have been mentioned. Almost all the trade journals and organs of interested groups in Japan are published in Tokyo, although discussions thereof are not given here since they are mostly weeklies. To this group belong such papers as the Kogyo Shimbun (Industrial Journal, daily, and the Kotsu Shimbun (Traffic Journal), the Rodo Sensen (Labor Front), the Fujin Minshu Shimbun (Women's Democratic Journal) and the Shakai Shimbun, mouthpiece of the Social Democratic party, all weeklies. Other outstanding weeklies include the Noson Shimbun designed for consumption in the agrarian community, the Nichibei Weekly with many news of the Japanese population in the United States, and the Kagaku Bunka Shimbun specializing in scientific news.

The Nagoya District

It is Nagoya that has witnessed the publication of newly-risen newspapers in large numbers next to Tokyo since the war's end. The Chubu Nippon was started after the war's end by an enterprising group of Asahi and Mainichi newspapermen who aspired to build it up to the level of the journal which under the same title claimed a circulation of 800,000 during the war. Apparently affiliated with the Asahi are a morning paper, the Chukyo Shimbun, and an evening paper, the Shin Tokai, whereas the Tokai Mainichi believed to be related with the Mainichi circulates for consumption in the agricultural community. Previously, the Chubu Nippon started the publication of the evening Nagoya Times and of the Chubu Keizai a little later. All these newly-risen papers which get newsprint rations amounting to 100,000 copies still are unable to compete with the Chubu Nippon, but with the backing of the Asahi and the Mainichi they may be able to make a frontal clash with it when surplus newsprint become available and additional editions permitted.

In addition, the Chubu Mimpo was subsequently started as a leftist journal, but its reading matter is poor chiefly for want of independent printing machinery. In the sphere of influence of the Chubu Nippon have appeared the Tokai Yukan (Gifu city) and the Yukan Mie (Yokkaichi), a sister paper of the Ise Shimbun, which now curb the advance of the three Nagoya evening papers in this district. Since Gifu city has another daily, the Gifu Shimbun which has made its comeback, the sphere dominated by the Chubu Nippon has been penetrated by four morning papers. As far as the evening papers are concerned, the Nagoya Times meets with competition from three rivals. It can be said therefore that the Nagoya district has been saturated as far as newspapers are concerned.

The Osaka District

Since the Asahi and the Mainichi have their strongholds in Osaka, no enterprising publisher has ever attempted to make a frontal clash with these nationally dominant papers. Except the Osaka Jiji which made its comeback with eyes on its former subscribers, only a few papers with peculiar characteristics, such as the Nippon Yoron Shimbun, the Osaka Times, and the Kokusai Shimbun intended for foreign nationals came into being in Osaka. If compared with Nagoya, the situation in this area is extremely dull.

As regards evening papers, the Shin Osaka and the Osaka Nichi Nichi affiliated with the Mainichi and the Asahi, respectively, are popular, but even these journals cannot grow any larger in the face of paper shortage.

The Northern Kyushu District

No newly-risen paper has ever challenged the Asahi, the Mainichi, and the Nishi Nippon in northern Kyushu. Competition has arisen among three leading evening papers in their efforts to increase circulations. Although all of them get newsprint allocations amounting to 700,000 copies, they suffer from a paper shortage chiefly because of a remarkable development of northern Kyushu since the war's end. Backed by their mother papers, the Asahi for the Kyushu Times, the Mainichi for the Shin Kyushu, and the Nishi Nippon for the Yukan Fukunichi, their news coverage is rated high. In make-up, too, they have presented daily sheets even superior to their counterparts in Tokyo. These are the only evening papers in the Kyushu district; the Kumamoto Nichi Nichi's plan for publishing an evening paper did not materialize because of its failure to get newsprint allocation.

The Hokkaido District

Like the four journalistic centers, Hokkaido and Nagano prefectures have undergone a considerable change in the distribution of newspapers since the war's end, previously there was only one paper each. During the war the Hokkaido Shimbun circulated as the newspaper for the Hokkaido district, but it published what may be called sister papers under the same title in Asahikawa, Kushiro and Hakodate. Their subscription rate was high, one copy for 1.2 households.

In attempts to break the monopoly of the Hokkaido Shimbun in this wide district and to fight its tendency toward Communism, moderate enterprisers laid down plans for publication of new journals. In no time, there appeared a morning paper, the Shinhokkai, in addition to the Hokkai Times affiliated with the Hokkaido Shimbun in Sapporo, the Hokkai Nichi Nichi in Asahikawa, the Hakodate Shimbun in Hakodate, and the Muroran Mimpo in Muroran.

The Shin Hokkai and the Hokkai Nichi Nichi receive a newsprint allocation of 70,000 copies, and the Hakodate Shimbun, 60,000; the former two have an agreement of cooperation with the Asahi and the latter with the Mainichi.

Nagano Prefecture

Although Nagano prefecture has been under the influence of Tokyo newspapers and the Chubu Nippon, a number of dailies which have come into existence or made their comeback since the war's end circulate today. Of them, the Yukan Shinshu, an offshoot of the Shinshu Mainichi, rates high as the outstanding evening paper in this district especially because of its refreshing contents and rich taste. Other papers include the Nanshin Nichi Nichi in Suwa, the Democratic-Liberal Shinano Nichi Nichi in Ueda, the Shinyo Shimbun in Matsumoto, and the Minami Shinshu in Iida. While Nagano is a big prefecture, it may be said that it deserves to be called a cultural district because of such a number of newspapers in circulation.

Page Make-up

With a limited space of two pages, the dailies find it hard to cover adequately news of politics, economics, society, sports, movies and theaters as well as editorial comments. Despite this space shortage, such long-forgotten features as caricatures, comic strips, epigrammatic comments, humorous

odds and ends have come to break into print. Some papers give relatively large space for letters to the editor and publish articles written by well-known figures. Some outstanding newspapers conduct public opinion surveys to reflecting in daily sheets public opinion on important issues of the day. In covering news of the world, many papers tend to subscribe to foreign news services other than those offered by the Kyodo News Service.

3. The Status Quo of the Outstanding Papers

Now let us look at the status quo of the outstanding newspapers in the country. Since data offered herein were based on a survey conducted by a certain institute during the period of 1946 to 1947, they may not be absolutely correct but surely throw light on the actual conditions of the press in Japan.

The Yomiuri

Of the influential papers in the country, the Yomiuri can be called a national daily. Although the Asahi and the Mainichi are other national papers, they may be called three separate newspapers respectively since they publish daily sheets in three places, Tokyo, Osaka and northern Kyushu. The Yomiuri, however, is published in Tokyo alone. A glance at the distribution of the Yomiuri shows that while the number of subscribers in Tokyo and neighboring prefectures is large and grows smaller with distance from Tokyo, the paper nonetheless circulates from Hokkaido in the north to Miyazaki prefecture in the south. It may be pointed out that different editions go to different localities, but they are all published by the Yomiuri at one place. For this reason, the daily can be called a national newspaper.

The circulation of the Yomiuri is estimated at 460,000 in Tokyo and vicinity, 110,000 to 150,000 in Kanagawa, Chiba and Saitama prefectures, 60,000 to 90,000 in Shizuoka, Nagano, Tochigi, Ibaragi, Gumma, Fukushima and Niigata, 20,000 to 30,000 in Miyagi, Akita and Yamagata but mostly in the thousands and rarely over 10,000, in Aichi, Mie, Ishikawa, and Toyama because of the Osaka papers and influential provincial journals. In other prefectures, the circulation never exceeds the thousand mark, although Hokkaido is reported to take 3,500. Thus the Yomiuri's circulation of 1,650,000 is distributed throughout the country.

Following the withdrawal of the Suzuki faction, the Yomiuri has come to assume an air of composure and it is ideologically moderate. For this reason, the Yomiuri is regarded, together with the Jiji Shimpo, as representing conservative liberalism in Tokyo. It subscribes to foreign news services, such as AP, Reuters, INS, and AFP.

As collateral business, the Yomiuri publishes popular magazines, the Monthly Yomiuri, the Yomiuri Weekly and two other monthlies, the Shonen Yomiuri, the Yomiuri Sports and the Yomiuri Political Year Book. In addition, it helps in the management of the Hochi.

The Asahi and the Mainichi

As has been discussed already, the Asahi and the Mainichi expanded their circulation onto Kansai, Chugoku and Shikoku districts with their main offices in Osaka, and with profits thus gained, they started the publication of sister papers in Tokyo which have come to circulate from the Kanto to Hokkaido districts. Since they failed to dominate the Nagoya and Kyushu districts, there they established their branch offices which were to circulate the early Mainichi editions sent from Osaka together with local issues with news transmitted by wire from the main offices. With the merger of daily newspapers throughout the country during the war, the Nagoya branch offices of the Asahi and the Mainichi were abolished and only the Tokyo, Osaka, and Kyushu offices have been retained to continue the publication of newspapers under the same title.

The spheres of influence by the Asahi and the Mainichi offices in Tokyo and Osaka were marked by a line linking Toyama and Shizuoka prefectures. Their Tokyo offices cover the territory east of the line up to Hokkaido while their Osaka offices extend their influence up to Hiroshima prefecture and the entire area of Shikoku. Their Western main offices cover the territory west of Yamaguchi prefecture and the Kyushu district. The circulations of the Asahi and the Mainichi are as follows:

	Tokyo	Osaka	Kyushu	Totals
Asahi ..	1,360,000	1,470,000	570,000	3,400,000
Mainichi .	1,470,000	1,340,000	560,000	3,370,000

The Asahi and the Mainichi occupy 27 per cent of the total circulation of the daily newspapers in the country, amounting to approximately 18,100,000. If the Yomiuri is added their combined circulation amounts to 8,420,000, or nearly half the circulation of the entire daily newspapers in the country.

Although the Asahi and the Mainichi are just about equal in circulation, they indicate a marked difference in ideology and make-up. While the Asahi, if not an extreme leftist, tends to be a leftist, the Mainichi remains more to the right than the Asahi, although it is not an extreme rightist. As regards news coverage, the Asahi gives an appearance of being intellectual and comprehensive, while the Mainichi tends to be rather entertaining concentrating on particular topics of the day. Both subscribe to Reuter and AFP. In addition, the Asahi takes AP and the Mainichi, UP service. The Asahi furthermore prints special mail correspondence from an observer in London.

The Asahi has more intellectual readers than the Mainichi. Their printing shops are well mechanized and perhaps favorably compare with those of outstanding newspapers in Europe and the United States; they are equipped with teletypes, telephoto apparatus and other communications facilities.

In the field of collateral business, the Mainichi slightly surpasses the Asahi. In the first place, the Mainichi publishes the English Mainichi, an English language daily published since 1922 to help the foreigners understand Japan and her people; it now claims a circulation of 670,000. Not only that, the Mainichi has the distinction of being the first to publish a braille journal for the blind. It also publishes the popular Mainichi grammar school weekly which it took over from the Jiji Shimpo when it absorbed the latter. Its other periodical publications include the Sunday Mainichi, the Economist, time-honored weeklies, and the Sekai-no-Ugoki (World Events), the Rodo Hyoron (Labor Review), the Nosei Hyoron (Agricultural Administration Review), and the Sports Mainichi which were started after the war's end.

The Asahi publishes the Asahi News weekly presenting news of the world and the overseas edition of the New York Times. In addition, the time-honored Weekly Asahi and the Asahi Graph are read widely chiefly because of their excellent planning. Other publications, such as the Asahi Hyoron (Review), the Nogyo (Agriculture), Asahi, the Fujin (Women) Asahi, and the Asahi Sports came into being or made their comeback after the war's end.

Besides, the Asahi and the Mainichi maintain large-scale publication bureaus which publish not only periodicals but a series of some particular interest and books.

The Chubu Nippon Shimbun

The Chubu Nippon Shimbun ranks fourth in press circles in Japan with a circulation of 780,000. Its subscrib-

ers are scattered over seven prefectures, 440,000 in Aichi, 130,000 in Gifu, 800,000 in Mie, 50,000 in Shizuoka, 40,000 in Nagano, 10,000 to 20,000 in Shiga and Fukushima. In addition to its property, buildings and machinery amounting to more than ¥70,000,000, the Chubu Nippon Shimbun invests 60 per cent of the capital for the Nobi Shimbun in Tajima city and helps in the editing and printing of the Chubu Keizai and Nagoya Times, both weeklies, as sister papers. The Nobi has a circulation of 20,000, the Chubu Keizai, 30,000, and the Nagoya Times, 70,000. Although morning and evening papers affiliated with the Asahi and the Mainichi have been in circulation in this district since the summer of 1946, the position of the Chubu Nippon Shimbun is firm and solid. The Nagoya times which was started prior to the advance of these evening papers in this district has been little affected by the latter and is said to have already paid back its debts to the Chubu Nippon Shimbun.

The Asahi and the Mainichi, on the other hand, have been bolstering their competition with the Chubu Nippon Shimbun by issuing three local editions since 1946, but the latter has successfully countered by extending its deadline for each edition. Already a portion of the building which incurred war damage has been restored, printing shops expanded to install three super high-speed rotary presses which have been ordered. To compete with the Asahi and the Mainichi, the paper has perfected its system of printing, communication and tele-photography, thereby making every effort to prepare for speedy reporting of any important event. For this reason, it hardly spares expenses for covering the news in Tokyo; it maintains the Tokyo general bureau with a staff of around 150. The Chubu Nippon, furthermore, contributes toward the development of the agrarian community through publication, whenever necessary, of the Nogyo Nippon and the Chubu Nippon Jiji Shinko.

The Hokkaido Shimbun

In pre-control days, the fifth largest paper in Japan was the Fukuoka Nichi Nichi, predecessor to the Nishi Nippon, but the position was taken over by the Hokkaido Shimbun following the merger of a number of newspapers in the Hokkaido district. The Hokkaido Shimbun, however, maintains three branch offices in various parts of Hokkaido, through which it publishes three different papers under its own title, and hence it may be said that they are practically four journals rather than one.

The circulation of the Hokkaido Shimbun is 630,000, of which 280,000 is claimed by the main office in Sapporo, 120,000 by the Asahikawa office, 93,000 by the Hakodate office and 35,000 by the Kushiro office. When the Hokkaido Shimbun leaned toward the left, the circulation claimed by the main office in Sapporo dropped considerably. But following the settlement of the Communist issue and a subsequent sweeping reshuffle in the personnel which resulted in the renovation of the paper itself, the circulation again indicated an increase.

The total circulation of the newly-risen papers in Hokkaido is 235,000 against 100,000 claimed by the three large Tokyo dailies; pressure brought to bear upon them by the latter is not great as yet.

The Hokkaido Shimbun subscribes to AP, publishes the Hokkaido Weekly, and the Hokkaido Year Book. The Hokkaido Times which was under the management of the Hokkaido Shimbun is said to have obtained independence.

The Nishi Nippon

The Nishi Nippon has obtained a rapid increase in circulation since the war's end. Its circulation of some 400,000 at the surrender rose to 480,000 in 1946 and 547,000 at the end of 1947. Reasons for such a notable increase are said to be (1) return to Kyushu of Japanese residents from overseas, (2) replacement of third country nationals by Japanese workers in the Fukuoka and Chikuho mining districts and (3) a rise in the number of employes in industries as they were transformed into peace-time undertaking in various parts of Kyushu.

In the days of the Fukuoka Nichi Nichi, the Nishi Nippon started the system of offering itself and other local papers together to its subscribers at the fixed subscription rate; neighboring local papers which were taken over by the Fukuoka Nichi Nichi were given the subscribers free of charge. The Shin Aichi in Nagoya followed suit, but this circulation building system was abolished with the enforcement of press controls. But even after it was rechristened as the Nishi Nippon, its circulation has not registered a decrease in the Kyushu area and Yamaguchi prefecture; it claims 250,000 subscribers in Fukuoka prefecture, some 70,000 in Saga and Nagasaki, 30,000 to 40,000 in Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Miyazaki and Oita and 10,000 in Yamaguchi.

The Nishi Nippon publishes the Nishi Nippon monthly (100,000), the Science monthly (50,000), the Shin Bunka and the World. As to relations with the Yukan Fuku Nichi, the Nishi Nippon announced that the latter merely takes charge of the former's printing and cooperates in gathering the news, but there is no question that they are still unseparable.

Like the Chubu Nippon, the Nishi Nippon and the Hokkaido maintain their influential bureaus in Tokyo.

Provincial Editions of Large Newspapers

It should be mentioned in this conjunction that all the newspapers which circulate in areas other than their places of publication issue provincial or local editions designed for consumption in some particular localities. When newsprint was abundant, one whole page was alloted for such purposes, but only two columns in the second are given. The local edition was abolished when the official merger plan was enforced during the war, but it has made its comeback. Although "one edition for one prefecture" is maintained in principle, some papers publish two editions for neighboring prefectures.

In the case of the Mainichi in Tokyo, it provides a local edition or columns in its daily sheet for each of the prefectures north of Shizuoka, Nagano, and Niigata to Hokkaido, but it issues two editions for Chiba, Saitama, Nagano, Kanagawa and Niigata, West of these prefectures circulate the Mainichi with "local" columns issued by the main office in Osaka.

The Yomiuri, a national paper, issues one or two editions with "local" columns for Shizuoka, Nagano, and Ishikawa, but in areas south of these prefectures, its Chukyo edition, the Kansai edition, the Seibu edition are published, for it has a comparatively few subscribers west of Nagoya.

Other Influential Papers

While the representative large newspapers of Japan are five in number as has been already discussed, there are a few which deserve special mention. They are published either by those families well known in their district which have contributed toward the development of local culture or by those who started out single-handed but who made good in their management with constant efforts. In either case, however, these papers boast of their traditions as family-managed journals. Although the purge directive has resulted in the withdrawal of these families from actual management or their severance of relations with their papers since the war's end, their tradition of family management still persists in the daily editions of these papers.

The Kahoku Shimpo

First mention as family-managed papers should be given to the Kahoku Shimpo in Sendai. The traditions built up by the two generations of the Ichiriki family as cultural leader of the Tohoku district are still maintained by their successors even though they have retired from actual management. And the paper boasts of prosperity in the face of newsprint shortage. In Miyagi prefecture which is rather close to Tokyo, a circulation of approximately 100,000 is claimed by the three large Tokyo newspapers and a total of 10,000 by the Nihon Keizai and the Jiji Shimpo, but the Kahoku Shimpo outdoes them with a circulation of 130,000. In addition, it maintains 10,000 subscribers in Aomori, Yamagata and Akita prefectures. Offshoots of the Kahoku Shimpo are found in the only evening paper in the Tohoku area, the Yukan Tohoku in Sendai, the Fukushima Minyu in Fukushima, the Iwate Shimpo in Morioka. Although the former two have not attained financial independence, the Iwate is said to stand on its own financial feet.

The Kahoku Shimpo publishes the Tohoku weekly, the Tohoku Literature, the Tohoku Shokokumin, the Sendai Local Culture Study, and the Komagusa, five periodicals, and other books. The paper, together with the Tohoku University, constitutes a cultural center of the Tohoku district, as heretofore.

The Chugoku Shimbun

Typical of the family-managed papers in Japan like the Kahoku Shimpo is the Chugoku Shimbun in Hiroshima. It had been a family paper of the Yamamotos as influential stockholders prior to the purge of President Saneichi Yamamoto, but the publishing company rents its building and printing machinery to the Chugoku Shimbun which operates as a corporation with management rights surrendered by the Yamamoto family. Thus the family has retired from the newspaper enterprise, but its editorial tradition still persists in the Chugoku Shimbun.

In Hiroshima prefecture which is sandwiched by large newspapers from Osaka and northern Kyushu circulate the western edition of the Mainichi amounting to 45,000, its Osaka edition, 34,500, the western edition of the Asahi, 43,500, its Osaka edition, 39,700, besides, a total of 15,000 of the Sangyo Keizai, the Sangyo Shimbun, and the Osaka Jiji is subscribed in this prefecture.

Amid this keen competition, the Chugoku Shimbun claims a circulation of 180,000 in the prefecture and 20,000 in Yamaguchi prefecture. Inasmuch as the Yukan Hiroshima which was started with the investment of the Chugoku Sha is the only newly-risen journal in the prefecture, the Chugoku Shimbun occupies only 35 per cent of the total subscribers in that area. But the Yamamoto family must be given credit for keeping down the rise of influence of outside papers in the prefecture to this extent.

The Chugoku Shimbun publishes the Chugoku monthly, the Delta quarterly and a series of books. It is recalled here that the publishing company suffered a heavy loss in the atomic bomb raid; its building was severely damaged and 102 employes were killed. But its building was restored by emergency repair work within two months. Since its rehabilitation work is proceeding, the complete restoration of the building as well as printing machinery appears imminent.

The Sanyo Shimbun

Another influential paper managed by joint investments of important families in provinces is found in the Sanyo Shimbun (formerly the Godo) in Okayama which ranks shoulder to shoulder with the Kahoku Shimpo and the Chugoku Shimbun. Credit must be given the Sanyo Shimbun for holding its own against the advance of the Asahi and the Mainichi from Osaka which jointly claim 110,000 subscribers. In addition, the Osaka Jiji and the Sangyo Keizai maintain a total of 12,000 to 13,000. Against these papers, the Sanyo Shimbun has a circulation of 153,000, a majority of which is consumed in Okayama prefecture and 4,000 to 5,000 in Hiroshima prefecture. As newly-risen papers, the Sanyo Choho and the Yukan Okayama exist, but it is still hard for them to stand on their own feet apart from the financial help of the former Godo Shimbun, they are intended for consumption in the agrarian community. The Sanyo Shimbun publishes magazines, the Okayama monthly, the Sanyo Grammar School journal, the Sanyo Middle School journal.

The Shinano Mainichi

In addition to the above-mentioned family-managed papers, there exists the Shinano Mainichi in Nagano prefecture. It had been under the control of the Kosaka family but it withdrew from the management as a result of democratization in the office. The Shinano Mainichi is now operated by a board of a few directors. Nagoya prefecture has long been regarded as the sphere of influence for the three Tokyo papers which claim a circulation of 60,000 to 70,000 as well as for the Chubu Nippon which has 40,000 subscribers. For all this, however, the Shinano Mainichi holds 110,000 subscribers, but it is problematical whether it is able to maintain the trust which the Kosaka family has built up in the prefecture.

The Shinano Mainichi publishes the Shinano Joho monthly, the Sangyo Hyoron (Sericulture Review), and the Shinano Mainichi Year Book.

Newspapers with A Circulation of More Than 100,000

Other newspapers which claim a circulation of more than 100,000 are as follows:

Hitherto-existing papers:

The Tokyo Shimbun (473,000), the Nippon Sangyo Keizai (340,000), the Osaka Shimbun (310,000), the Kobe Shimbun (150,000), the Kyoto Shimbun (138,000), the the Hokkoku Mainichi (130,000), the Sangyo Keizai, (129,000), the Niigata Nippo (123,000), the Minami Nippon Shimbun (117,000), and the Kumamoto Nichi Nichi (100,000).

Newly-risen journals:

The Jiji Shimpo (250,000), the Tokyo Times, (170,000), the Sun (125,000), the Yukan Shin Osaka (110,000), the Osaka Nichi Nichi (110,000), the Osaka Jiji Shimpo (100,000), and the Daiichi Shimbun (100,000).

The End of pre-publication Censorship

Ed.: SCAP on July 15, 1948 announced the end of pre-publication censorship for 16 Tokyo and Osaka daily newspapers and three Japanese news agencies.

At the same time, Col. R. S. Bratton, director of the Civil Intelligence Section, GHQ, promised that "within about 10 days—as soon as certain administrative matters can be cleared up—all prepublication censorship of Japan's news media will be ended."

"The papers and agencies removed from the precensorship list today are among 30 metropolitan dailies and 11 news agencies," Colonel Bratton said, "which until 1 p.m. Thursday, July 15, were subject to pre-publication scrutiny by Allied censorship teams. They now join the 4,000-odd smaller papers and periodicals which are subject to post-censorship to insure compliance with SCAP regulations, the terms of the occupation, ethical codes and other normal requirements of a newspaper in a democratic country."

The metropolitan papers freed from pre-censorship on July 15 were: The Asahi, the Dai Ichi Shimbun, the

China International (Osaka), Hokkaido Shimbun, Jiji Shimpo, Kokusai Times, Mainichi—Nippon Keizai Shimbun, Osaka Nichi Nichi, San Shashin Shimbun, Sangyo Keizai (Osaka), Shin Osaka Shimbun, Tokyo Shimbun, Tokyo Times, Yomiuri, and Yukan Miyako.

The agencies removed from the list were: Jiji, Kyodo, and Radio Press.

Colonel Bratton promised that those not cleared from pre-censorship requirements Thursday would be removed from the lists within the next 10 days.

Radio stations, small city and rural papers, magazines and other media have been on a post-censorship basis since last fall and earlier.

A headquarters official said, "all editions of the national newspapers, Mainichi, Asahi, and Yomiuri, are affected by the order."

The lifting of pre-publication censorship on the most recent list of large Tokyo and Osaka dailies, although hailed by numerous publishers and government officials as a great "democratic step," will also involve not a few "headaches" in actual practice, according to several editors.

Papers on the cleared list are subject to a post publication censorship to insure compliance with the SCAP press code and the accepted requirements of newspapers in a democratic country. This puts the responsibility squarely up to the editors, instead of allowing them to fall back on Allied censorship decisions in the case of questionable stories.

Another result of the censorship removal will be the extension of deadlines, from about 7 p.m. to nearly midnight in some cases. Although the pre-publication censorship procedure was often speeded up by having the story set in type first and confirmed by a telephone call after a proof had been submitted, the Censorship office nevertheless stopped receiving copy for the day at 7 p.m., except in the case of major stories.

The deadline extension is expected to stiffen competition among major papers and to extend the working hours of ace reporters, hitherto able to leave their office for the day around 5:30 p.m.

Pre-publication censorship was instituted here soon after the surrender, when it became apparent that Japanese editors were misinterpreting the terms "democracy" and "free press" to indulge in slanderous attacks on both their own people and the Allied powers. As there were no libel laws in prewar Japan, the press practices here were often somewhat unusual and did not immediately adjust themselves to an occupation regime.

Accordingly a press code prescribing ten simple rules for Japanese publications was issued as a SCAP directive on September 19, 1945 and this will continue to be used as a yardstick for post-publication censorship.

POST-WAR LABOR MOVEMENT AMONG JAPANESE NEWSPAPER WORKERS

By MASAO TSUDA
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Introduction

When the Pacific war was brought to an end, moves for probing those responsible for provoking such a senseless militaristic war sprung up in various circles of Japan on the strength of the provision of the Potsdam Declaration that "Japan should be completely democratized."

Thus, it was only natural that similar moves began to take place within the Japanese press circle with the Asahi Shimbun (circulation: 3,400,000) one of the largest Japanese daily newspapers, taking the lead.

In other words, when the president and the directors of the Asahi Shimbun attempted to reshuffle all leading personnel within their company immediately after the surrender with the aim of reorienting the policies of the company under a new changed situation, they encountered strong opposition from the employes in general.

The employes opposed such a move on the ground that all leading officers of the Asahi Shimbun, who held the posts of departmental chiefs or above just prior to and during the war, should retire from the company by making clear their responsibilities for the war.

In face of this strong demand from their employes, who by then had organized themselves, the president and the directors of the company as well as other leading officers of the Asahi Shimbun were forced to retire from their posts as of October 24, 1945.

At about the sametime, similar moves were being undertaken by the employes of the Yomiuri Shimbun (circulation: 1,650,000) and the Mainichi Shimbun (circulation: 3,370,000).

This move among the leading Tokyo daily newspapers soon began to spread to provincial newspaper where many of the leading personnel of such companies were gradually being removed to democratize their organizations and where labor unions were being organized by their employes.

As labor unions were being organized in the various newspaper companies, a move for organizing these unions into a single national trade union also began to take place.

Thus, when the 89th Diet session approved the unprecedented Labor Union Law to be enforced from March 1, 1946, virtually all newspapers, news agencies and radio broadcasting employes got together on February 9 of that year and organized an "All-Japan Press and Radio Workers Union."

Some 346 leading labor delegates from virtually every newspaper throughout the country participated in the inaugural meeting of this new union and adopted the following declaration and slogans:

DECLARATION (A gist)

"It goes without saying that the newspapers, news agencies, radio broadcasting companies and other such organizations of the press play a highly important part in developing the culture of a nation.

"However, it is indeed regrettable that such organizations in Japan have actively given support and cooperation to a war initiated by the militarists and, moreover, have even tried to hide

the actual picture of the war from the people by becoming solely an institution for aiding the militaristic leaders of the time to attain their senseless ambitions.

"We, hereby, declare that the Japanese press should never again repeat such a mistake. It should, instead, endeavor to accomplish the true but great mission entrusted to it for improving the culture of the nation as a free and independent press.

"In this connection, we must overcome such feudalistic ideas which continued to drive those people engaged in journalistic work into a very low social and economic position despite the fact that they were entrusted with the important task of developing the nation's culture.

"Because of such circumstances, we hereby declare that:

1) We shall fight against all militaristic or feudalistic ideas for the establishment of a true democracy within this country and to make the Japanese press a truly representative organ of the people by reflecting their wants and demands.
2) We shall also strive to improve the economic, cultural and social positions of those engaged in the journalistic work as well as to carry out a thorough-going democratization in the managerial, personnel and other operational affairs of the Japanese press.

"We believe that the organization of a single nationwide trade union by all workers in the Japanese press is an indispensable prerequisite for accomplishing these aims. For only thus, will we be able to contribute our part in establishing a democratic Japan through the social and cultural missions entrusted to us."

Slogans

1. The thorough-going democratization of the Japanese press.
2. The conclusion of collective bargaining agreements.
3. Labor's participation in the management.
4. The establishment of a minimum wage standard based on living expenses.
5. Equal pay for the same work regardless of sex or age. . .

(Note:—In addition there were three other slogans).

Thus, the organization of the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers Union took the lead in the movement for organizing a single national trade union in Japan according to industries.

Thereafter, industrial unions began to spring up in various industries and when the National Congress of Industrial Unions was organized, the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers Union played a leading role.

The significant points, in the course of organizing the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers Union, included the following:

1) The All-Japan Press and Radio Workers Union placed all workers of the editorial staff, printing shops and the business section under one single organization. This became the cause for various problems later in the labor movement.

2) Since the organization had been formed so hastily on a nation-wide basis, the union encountered difficulties later in its operation. As the leaders of the union were forced to enlist such members, who had little knowledge of labor union movements, they tended to operate the union in a dictatorial manner against the will of many union members. As a result, the relationship between the executive officers of the union and the general members became strained.

3) Since the organization was suddenly formed with the termination of the war, members in general were unprepared spiritually and financially. The office space for the union and office facilities were all provided by the managements with the salaries of union offizcials also being paid by the managements. In other words, there were hardly any independent union and because many had but little knowledge of union movements, most of the workers could not tell the difference between unions activities and their work as an employe of a company. Thus, their union activities frequently interfered with their work as a company employe. This naturally brought up serious troublesome problems in face of Article XI of the newly-instituted Labor Union Law which provided that "employers cannot discharge nor discriminate an employe because he is a member of a labor union.

At any rate, the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers Union began to spread its influence all over the country with local chapters being organized in every provincial newspaper company. On August, 1946, the union claimed that it had 52 local chapters throughout the country with a total membership of 31,000.

The various important events and trends which took place thereafter with the development of the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers Union are briefly outlined in the following chapters.

(I)

The Most Progressive Period

It was only natural that the public in general tended to support progressive or radical labor union movements after having been suddenly released from feudalistic and militaristic oppressions with the termination of the war.

The first Yomiuri Shimbun labor dispute from October 23, 1945, the second labor dispute in the same newspaper from June, 1946, the Hokkaido Shimbun labor dispute from May, 1946 and the proposed general strike among newspaper workers called for in September, 1946, will all clearly indicate this trend.

In other words, the first labor dispute in the Yomiuri Shimbun took place after the leading younger employes of the paper submitted a recommendation to President Matsutaro Shoriki of the company concerning the democratic reforms that should be carried out within the company.

After presentation of these recommendations, the management and the employes were at odds for some time, but on October 20, President Shoriki announced the dismissal of Tomin Suuki and four others who were regarded as leaders of an uprising within the company.

The employes of the paper organized an editorial committee placed under the direct control of the Supreme Strike Policy committee of the labor union of the company as decided by a general meeting and carried out what was later described as the "control of the management by labor" in publishing the paper under their own hands.

This problem was soon brought before the Tokyo District Procurators office as well as before the temporarily organized Labor Disputes Arbitration Committee. The labor unions of the Asahi and Mainichi Shimbuns as well as the Kyodo News Service gave their support to the employes of the Yomiuri Shimbun. In addition, outside support was also given by the communist and social democratic parties to the Yomiuri employes.

This dispute continued to drag on as the management of the Yomiuri continued to maintain a very strong stand. However, on December 2, 1945, when President Shoriki was formally designated as a war crimes suspect, the position of the management began to crumble and finally gave in.

The second labor dispute at the Yomiuri Shimbun was caused by the fact that the labor centering around Tomin Suzuki and several others, who were entrusted with the task of editing the paper, began to adopt leftist idealogies which were being clearly reflected in the paper. This invited criticisms both from within and outside of the company.

At about the sametime, the General Headquarters of the Allied Occupation Forces issued a warning against certain stories carried in the May 3 and June 4 issues of the Yomiuri Shimbun for violating the press code.

Mr. Tsunego Baba, the new president of the Yomiuri Shimbun as well as an overwhelming majority of the employes of the paper interpreted this warning not only as a warning against certain stories in violation of the press code but as warning to probe the responsibility of the editorial policy in general of their paper.

As a result, on June 14, President Baba announced the dismissal of the six leading members of the editorial staff headed by Tomin Suzuki and described this dismissal "as an emergency measure taken for the purpose of restoring the editorial rights of the paper to the management."

Subsequent to this dismissal, the employes of the company divided into two disputing factions which continued to remain at odds for some time to come.

On June 29, the faction supporting those who had been dismissed, took the offensive on the strength of a statement issued by Mr. Cohen, Chief of the Labor Section, G.H.Q., regarding the "General Principles of Labor Union Movements." With this statement in their hands, the dismissed faction charged that the action taken by President Baba violated Article XI of the Labor Union Law. On July 1, they submitted a formal appeal to the Central Labor Relations Board.

On July 3, the Yomiuri management announced the transfer of 17 employes who were believed to be member of the Suzuki faction to the prefectural branch offices of the company. This announcement led the Suzuki faction of the company to resort to sit-down strike tactics forcing the company to suspend the publication of its papers from July 12 to July 16.

On July 16, the anti-Suzuki faction organized what was known as the "Council for Reconstructing Yomiuri." This faction took possession of the Yomiuri printing plants which were in the hands of the sit-down striking faction and forced them to move out of the company grounds. The strikers thus established their headquarters outside of the company and announced that they would continue their struggle under the support of the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers Union.

In view of this action taken by the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers Union, the anti-Suuki faction of the Yomiuri employes announced their secession from the union at the general meeting held on July 23 by denouncing the"radical and dictatorial actions of the union." The seceding Yomiuri members also issued a statement declaring that they would work for the establishment of a healthy and rightful labor union movement.

This dispute within the Yomiuri Shimbun continued to drag on for some time without any sign of a settlement despite the fact that a Central Labor Relations Board had handed down a decision on the dispute.

When the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers called a general strike in October 1946, the struggle being carried out by the Suzuki faction at the Yomiuri Shimbun was listed as one of the slogans.

However, this general strike failed to materialize and on October 14, the Yomiuri management proposed to negotiate directly with the representatives of the striking Suzuki faction. After several meetings, the management and the disputing workers reached an agreement which formally brought the 150-day struggle to an amicable settlement.

An incident similar to the Yomiuri's second labor dispute also occurred within the Hokkaido Shimbun after the management discharged some 53 employes for the purpose of restoring the editorial rights of the paper which then was being published as if it were an organ paper of the Japan Communist party.

The employes of the Hokkaido Shimbun who were dissatisfied with this action of the management entered into a strike.

These labor disputes at the Yomiuri Shimbun and the Hokkaido Shimbun led the headquarters of the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers Union to prepare for a general strike in face of the aggravating inflation of the time.

The union headquarters listed three demands in its preparation for a general strike calling for 1) the immediate conclusion of collective bargaining contracts, 2) the complete realization of higher wages and 3) the complete acceptance of the demands being made by the disputing workers at the Yomiuri and Hokkaido Shimbuns.

While preparations for a general strike were being carried out by the union, the Yomiuri workers who seceded from the union appealed to all other union members for a fair and unbiased judgement of their case by stating that the proposed general strike was a communistic political strike being called on the excuse of extending support to the striking Yomiuri employes headed by Tomin Suzuki.

A considerable number of the union members supported the appeal from the seceding Yomiuri workers with the result that serious differences of opinions began to take place within all chapters of the union.

Threatened with this impending general strike, the Japan Newspaper Publishers' and Editors' Association, which had been organized by all publishers and executive officers of virtually every newspaper, news agency and radio broadcasting company in Japan, issued the following statement on October 3:

A Statement

"The time has now arrived for the Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors' Association to express its formal opinion with regard to the proposed general strike by all newspaper, news agency and radio workers being called for from October 5.

"There is no doubt of the fact that the proposed general strike by the newspaper, news agency and radio workers will shut out the eyes and ears of the entire people of Japan and give rise to alarming rumors with the fear of bringing about uncontrollable social unrest.

"Such a situation runs counter to the good common sense of all newspaper, news agency and radio workers of Japan who are engaged in the public service of reporting and dissiminating news. It is our belief that all newspaper, news agency and radio workers should do whatever they can to prevent the arrival of such a situation which may endanger the peace and security of this country.

"The Association wishes to withhold its comments with regard to the issues involved for calling the proposed strike. However, the Association hopes that some other means besides a general strike could be found for settling those issues by calling upon the workers to reflect upon the two points that 1) the proposed general strike must be avoided and that 2) it is contrary to the very spirit on which the 'canons of journalism' of Japan have been founded."

In face of this threatened general strike, the people in general also began to take an interest of the public role being played by the newspapers and radios. Reflecting such realizations among the general public, the radical labor policies, which were being carried out by the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers Union for the past one year and a half, became the target of mounting criticism.

(II)
The Period of Introspection
—The break in the Newspaper workers labor front—

With the failure of the general strike called by the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers Union, various criticicisms against the radical labor policies carried out by union officials in the past began to increase within every local chapter of the union.

Voices of non-confidence in the executive officials of the union as well as plans for enlightening the understanding of every union member concerning healthy labor union movements began to crop up.

Moves for improving the cultural standard of union members also began to spread. These were all for the purpose of strengthening the internal structure of the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers Union.

These talks began to take on concrete form at the national meeting of the union held at Osaka from March 27, 1947, when the Mainichi chapter proposed that 1) the union secede from the Congress of Industrial Unions and 2) change the provisions of its constitution by giving membership only to a collective group instead of to individuals.

The Mainichi chapter announced its secession from the union when its proposal was defeated. This opened the way for the secession of the local chapters at the Akita Sakigake Shimbun, the Shin-Osaka, the Godo Shimbun, the Kochi Shimbun and others.

With this increasing number of local chapters seceding from the union, the labor front organized by the Japanese newspaper, press and radio workers appeared as though it was crumbling to pieces.

In face of such a situation, however, a move for uniting the newspaper workers labor front began to take shape again within the union itself along with similar reflective moves in all other labor unions of the country as a result of the abortive general strike of February 1, 1947, which would have involved virtually all labor unions throughout the nation.

In other words, all labor unions within the country had to reflect seriously upon their past activities as they were all being threatened by a possible split up due to the issuance of a new directive issued by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers in preventing general strikes.

At about this time, there were talks that the capitalists or managements of various enterprises were planning mass discharges of their employes for the purpose of rationalizing their enterprises into a more workable and efficient organizations.

Thus, the need for immediate unity had to be stressed in every labor union. With a national meeting held in May, 1947, the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers Union decided to "work for the immediate common goal of uniting the newspaper workers labor front even at the cost of seceding from the Congress of Industrial Unions."

On the basis of this new policy of the union, a "preparatory committee for uniting the newspaper workers labor front" was formally inaugurated on August 15, 1947 by representatives from all chapters as well as from those local chapters which had already seceded from the union.

(III)
Japanese Labor Union Tactics

A unique tactic was employed by the Japanese labor unions in spreading their influence. For example, the various labor unions demanded the establishment of "Labor1Capital Management Councils" claiming that labor representatives should participate in the management.

This demand by the labor was given Government support as it was thought that such councils would give both the capital and labor a chance to exchange their views in preventing labor disputes.

As a result, newspaper workers also began to demand the establishment of such councils with some 40 companies agreeing to insert such a provision in their collective bargaining agreements as of September, 1946.

The establishment of the "Labor-Capital Management Councils" was preceded by a move which was called "Production Control by Labor." This tactic was first employed in October, 1945, during the first strike within the Yomiuri Shimbun.

When this tactic by labor was later declared illegal, the workers changed to the new tactic of calling for the creation of "Labor Capital Management Councils."

While the newspaper workers labor front was on the verge of collapse, the management of various companies took advantage of this and began "purging" radical labor elements within their companies.

In May, 1946, the Mainichi Shimbun dismissed or transferred some of its employes who were active leaders in the October general strike move of 1945 and the February 1 general strike of 1946.

This dismissals and transfers were carried out by the Mainichi Shimbun because "it feared that the editorial rights of the paper were being threatened by the existence of such employes within the company."

Those who were dismissed or transferred, protested vigorously, and was supported by the headquarters of the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers Union. They charged that the Mainichi management violated Article XI of the Labor Union Law and appealed to the Tokyo District Labor Relations Board.

The principal issues involved in the case concerned the managerial rights of newspapers as a private enterprise, the relationship between the public character of newspapers and editorial rights, the management's right in personnel affairs as against the fundamental labor rights guaranteed in the Labor Union Law and other labor laws.

With regard to this particular case, the Tokyo Labor Relations Board handed down the decision that the action taken by the Mainichi management was in violation of Article XI of the Labor Union Law because the dismissals and transfers were carried out only on the basis that "the persons in question were radical labor union members."

The basic issue, however, concerning the management's right to dismiss or transfer persons who neglect their jobs because of labor union activities had not been solved. This was an issue which arose from the fact that active labor union members were frequently forced to neglect their jobs because labor unions were not completely independent financially or otherwise.

Meanwhile, the newspaper workers labor front confronted another new incident as its local chapter within the Japan Radio Broadcasting Company was faced with an internal split.

At a general meeting of the local chapter of the Japan Radio Broadcasting Company held on December 8, 1947, certain members of the local issued the following statement bitterly criticizing the "revolutionary and communistic activities of the union leaders."

"The headquarters of the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers Union ignored the present internal situation in Japan as well as the international situation since October, 1945, and have been carrying out disputes only for dispute sake.

"This revolutionary and communistic policy of advocating strikes at all times has not been altered despite its continuous failures in the past.

"We oppose the executive officers of the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers Union who continue to enforce such a policy."

The general meeting of the Japan Radio Broadcasting Company local immediately split into two factions, one supporting executive officers of the union and the other opposing them.

This fight between the two factions continued until the local was finally split up into two factions with the anti-executive officers group seceding from the union.

These seceders along with other locals which seceded from the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers Union decided to organize their own union for bringing about a healthy labor movement in the Japanese newspaper circles.

The AJPRWU claimed that this new labor organ was nothing but an organ composed of company unions supported by the capitalists.

The newspaper workers labor front was thus split into two with both group being diametrically opposed to each other as far as their basic concepts concerning labor union movements were concerned.

(IV)
Editorial Rights and Personnel

The labor tactic of publishing a cheap, lowly newspaper, which could not possibly be sold, was adopted by the workers of the Nishi Nippon Shimbun around December, 1947, in protest against the management's attitude towards their demands for higher wages.

As this dispute continued to aggravate, the labor leaders instructed all ordinary employes to carry out what was termed as "tactics of silence" by prohibiting them to speak to any official of the newspaper who were chiefs of bureaus or above.

However, this tactic of lowering the quality as well as quantity of a newspaper invited serious criticisms from various circles as such tactics not only ignored the management's editorial rights but also had no direct connection with their demand for higher wages.

Furthermore, certain members within the union issued a statement charging the union leaders of following "instructions" issued by the local chapter of the Communist party.

This internal strife within the union itself finally led to the resignation en bloc of all officers of the union with the dispute with the management ending in a complete failure.

On the other hand, the management on December 31, 1946, discharged five labor leaders who were alleged to have led the dispute on charges that they violated the editorial rights of the newspaper.

The five discharged employes immediately appealed to the Fukuoka Prefectural Labor Relations Board stating that the management of Nishi Nippon Shimbun violated Article XI of the Labor Union Law.

This incident again brought to fore the controversial issues centering around the problems of editorial rights, personnel matters and the fundamental labor rights guaranteed under the various labor laws.

The problems concerning editorial rights were soon taken up for discussion by all newspapers throughout the country as the biggest issue of the day.

In face of this growing controversy centering around the management's editorial rights, the Japan Newspaper Publishers' and Editors' Association in the latter part of December, 1947, made public its opinion on this issue by stating that management was free to act in personnel matters as far as editorial rights of the paper are concerned."

On March 3, 1947, the Labor Section of the General Headquarters of the Allied Forces published a similar statement making clear the relationship between the management's editorial rights and personnel matters.

In view of the fact that all member newspapers and news agencies of the Japan Newspaper Publishers' and Editors' Association recognize the assurance of editorial rights as indispensable in establishing and maintaining a free and responsible press, the Association issued with an approval of its Board of Directors the following statement on March 16, 1948, elucidating by-laws thereanent:

The Statement on Assurance of Editorial Rights

The freedom of press is a right guaranteed by the Constitution. It is a right to make a fair comment on and factually report all matters, providing that they are not injurious to the public interests and are not inviolation of the law. The freedom of press is the basis of all other freedoms and is indispensable for the maintenance and development of a democratic society. The establishment and maintenance of the freedom of press is a great responsibility of all newspapermen since it is the only way to develop a responsible press. The editorial rights are an authority to be recognized by all in order to execute such a responsibility.

1. The nature of editorial rights

The authority to exercise all controlling measures necessary for newspaper editing such as deciding and enforcing the editorial policy of a newspaper and maintaining the truthfulness in news reporting, the fairness in comment and its presentation constitutes the editorial rights.

The editorial policy of a newspaper shall include a specific and concrete policy for handling of spot news as it occurs as well as the paper's basic editorial principle.

The truthfulness in news reporting and the fairness in comment and its presentation shall be determined by the Canons of Journalism set by the Japan Newspaper Publishers' and Editors' Association.

2. The execution of editorial rights

Since the final responsibility for editorial content of a newspaper rests with its manager and managing editor, the editorial rights shall be executed only by the management and the managing editor to whom the authority is delegaged by the management.

When a newspaper is a juridical person, the Board of Directors shall exercise the editorial rights as the party responsible for the management of the paper.

3. The assurance of editorial rights

It is a duty of the manager and the managing editor of a newspaper to eliminate any form of encroachment upon the editorial rights, whether it is coming from the outside or the inside of the organization. They shall refuse to submit to any encroachment from the outside. And internally, they shall eliminate, on the ground of violating the editorial rights, any employee who committed, intentionally or through a serious mistake, an act injurious to the truthfulness in news reporting and the fairness in comment and its presentation or who refused to comply with the specified editorial policy.

Any act interfering with printing and distribution of a publication because of its editorial content shall be regarded as a violation of the editorial rights.

(Ed.: On July 31, 1948, the employes of most newspaper-publishing companies throughout the country, with the important exception of the union at the Mainichi Shimbun that reserved its definite attitude for the time being, formed the All-Japan Newspaper Workers' Union. This newly formed union has no affiliation with the Congress of Industrial Unions of Japan and, does not admit workers of partisan newspapers such as the Akahata, mouthpiece of the Japan Communist Party.)

MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR NEWSPAPER INDUSTRY

Japan's Newsprint

By **Mahito Ishimitsu**
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1. Production Crippled By War

The status of Japan's paper manufacturing enterprises as relating to other domestic industries underwent a marked change with the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese Conflict in 1937 as the major turning point.

The change was attributable principally to a drastic relegation of the importance of the paper manufacturing industry with the reorganization of the nation's industrial structure on a military footing, wherein primary stress was shifted to augmenting and promoting only those key industries as having a direct bearing on the prosecution of the war.

Under such military necessity, it proved inevitable that the productive capacity of paper manufacturing enterprises should thereafter have registered a yearly decline.

The following is an illustration of total paper production in this country on and after 1937:

A. Statistical Chart of All Paper Production

(pound unit)

Year	Output	Percentage
1937	3,200,146,000	100
1938	2,838,060,000	89
1939	3,251,916,000	102
1940	3,406,068,000	106
1941	3,337,630,000	104
1942	2,679,538,000	84
1943	2,112,408,000	66
1944	1,231,610,000	38
1945	581,634,000	18
1946	462,398,000	14
1947	633,316,000	20

B. Statistical Chart of Newsprint Production

(pound unit)

Year	Output	Percentage
1937	708,317,000	100
1938	617,863,000	87
1939	590,411,000	83
1940	552,894,000	78
1941	478,497,000	68
1942	330,550,000	47
1943	340,739,000	48
1944	235,023,000	33
1945	151,777,000	21
1946	189,674,000	27
1947	199,230,000	28

As shown by the above statistical data, newsprint output in 1947 amounted to only 28 percent that of 1937. The chaotic trend has continued since the Surrender, and the three principal reasons obstructing production recovery are the following:

A. Coal and transportation Shortage

Lack of coal is the primary handicap of Japan's newsprint manufacturing industry, as in the case of industrial recovery as a whole. The fact, moreover, that 80 per cent of Japan's newsprint mills are situated in Hokkaido, where coal production has been registering poor results and a severe shortage of transportation capacity exists, has dealt a damaging direct blow to newsprint production.

B. Loss of Saghalien

Japan's defeat in the war and her acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration led to the loss of Saghalien, which hitherto had been the country's chief source of pulp supply.

In Saghalien, Japan had established nine plants for producing high grade pulp and paper. Paper manufacturers in Japan Proper had relied heavily on pulp shipments from Saghalien for carrying out operations. The loss of Saghalien, hence, deprived Japan's paper manufacturing industry of its self-sufficiency character, critically upsetting the equilibrium of supply and demand. The past importance of Saghalien as the chief supplyer of pulp is illustrated in the fact that 60 per cent of the country's domestic paper mills were still unable to operate as of 1947.

C. Decrease of Paper Mills

Although the actual extent of losses incurred from the war was comparatively small, Hokkaido's foremost newsprint production facilities were converted into factories for military use under official orders and were subsequently lost through their removal to Japanese-occupied territories.

In view of the above-mentioned three reasons, the volume of newsprint output has dropped to only 28 per cent of that of pre-war times.

Even if were pulp material, coal and other essentials provided adequately, the present available facilities would be capable of producing only a maximum annual output of 432,000,000 pounds of paper for newspaper use—a volume only 39 percent of the actual output in prewar 1937. This is the limit of recover attainable with the use of existing facilities.

If it is further assumed that this maximum figure is attained, the supply only would be sufficient for increasing the present two-page papers to four-page size without any expansion in current circulation volume.

It is needless to say that this volume would be wholly inadequate for restoring the publication of numerous papers suppressed during the war under "thought control" and for permitting the issuance of new papers.

Under such circumstances, there is no other speedy means for enabling Japanese newspapers to cooperate in Japan's democratic restoration through adequate news coverage and fair management than to depend on foreign imports of paper.

Up until 1937, Japan annually imported 161,694,000 pounds of newsprint from Canada. Thus, it may be said that her need of foreign imports now has become far in excess of this figure.

2. Newsprint Control, Circulation Change in Paper Size

With the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict in 1937, imports of foreign paper into Japan were prohibited, and Japan was compelled to rely on domestic newsprint production for meeting her own needs.

For forestalling a serious clash of interests and competition in securing domestic paper supplies, newspapers, hence, voluntarily adopted an agreement among themselves to control newsprint consumption.

In May, 1940, however, the Government stepped into the problem by creating a Newspaper & Magazine Newsprint Control Committee. This body was composed of officials of the

Home, Commerce-Industry ministries and the Board of Information, and its operation took the paper consumption issue entirely out of civilian hands.

The Government in the following year ordered a readjustment and unification of newspapers and news agencies with the dual aim of effectuating further newsprint economy and of control over free expression of public opinion.

As the result of this action, 240 principal daily papers throughout the country were reduced to 54 by November, 1942, on the basic principle of permitting only one paper to every prefecture. An exception, however, was recognized in the cases of Tokyo, Osaka and Fukuoka in the light of their high population density. At the time of the Surrender, the number of such papers remained the same.

During the war period, newsprint output not only registered a yearly decline but sea and land transport difficulties between Hokkaido, the principal production center, and Honshu, caused a drop in the volume of newsprint supply for consumption use.

The Government, namely, the Newsprint Control Committee, sought to prevent a decrease in newspaper circulation so as to ensure proper guidance of public opinion during the war. As a positive measure, it decided to increase circulation volume by universally reducing the size of newspapers.

Under its order, the size of daily papers was gradually curtailed to only two pages. The economy as to size, however, enabled an increase in the volume of copies circulated.

A. CHANGE IN PAPER SIZE
(Dailies)

Date	No. of Papers	Copies	Percentage
November 1942	53	12,271,766	100
„ 1943	54	13,784,870	112
„ 1946	128	18,318,403	145
„ 1947	130	18,423,336	150

B. CIRCULATION
(Dailies)

Date	Edition	Pages Weekly
Apr. 1942	Morning and Evening total	40
Oct. 1943	„ „ „	36
Mar. 1944	Morning only (all evening papers suspended)	24
Nov. 1944	Morning	14

3. Democratization of Newsprint Allocation Structure

On October 23, 1945, after the termination of the war, SCAP ordered the cancellation of all legal stipulations obstructing freedom of expression and the dissolution of all associated control organs.

Under such action, the Cabinet Newspaper & Magazine Newsprint Control Committee, previously referred to, was liquidated. On November 26 of the same year, a new organ called the Newspaper and Publication Newsprint Allocation Committee was created within the Board of Information.

This marked the first creation of a civilian committee, with the appointment to committee membership of five persons each representing the Government, newspaper publishers and neutrals.

This committee in December of the same year was transferred under the jurisdiction of the Commerce-Industry Ministry upon the dissolution of the Board of Information.

In March, 1946, the committee was reconstituted on a new basis of representation, namely, four newspaper publishers, four neutrals and one Government official.

Subsequently, in November of the same year, a Newsprint Allocation Bureau was created in the Cabinet Secretariat, and the Committee was reorganized on the basis of five newspaper publishers, five neutrals and one government official, of which six members were those of the Japan Newspaper Publishers' & Editors' Association, four selected by the Government and one official from the Commerce-Industry Ministry.

Their terms of office was decided upon as six months, one year and 18 months, respectively, for three members each, and this Committee has continued in operation until the present time.

Thus, newsprint allocation work which began bureaucratic management in 1940 was shifted gradually into civilians hands.

4. New Post-war Papers: Confusion in Supply and Demand; Readjustment

Of the dailies reduced to 54 in number under wartime control, 43 were affected by air raids. While the latter experienced increasing difficulty in maintaining publication, none of them was compelled to suspend business.

However, a marked unbalanced situation eventually arose among those which lost large emergency use newsprint allocation advanced for coping with wartime transportation difficulties and those which escaped without damage.

Moreover, following the country's defeat, the situation further was aggravated through a weakening in Government power to enforce stipulations on consumers.

This conditions took place during the period from September, 1945, after the Surrender, until November of the same year, when SCAP authorized the creation of an allocation committee.

While the intervening period was of short duration, the obstacles encountered in rectifying the situation were manifold, with the result that repercussions are still being felt in 1948.

This is namely because sales of newspapers in Japan are handled by a cooperative sales organ, which, in turn, distributes papers to households.

After the Surrender, a large number of Japanese nationals, it will be recalled, returned to Japan from abroad and people who had evacuated to the country in wartime began moving back to their former abodes.

The shift in population from such factors led to a sudden increase in newspaper subscribers and resultant difficulty in realizing swift countermeasures.

The coutcome was that newspaper circulation shot up 12 percent over the total amount of newsprint allocated for use. Subsequently, the figure rose by another 8 percent. To meet this swelling in demand, newspapers were allowed to secure needed paper on the basis of advance borrowing from their allocated supply.

Thus, newsprint output, allocation and consumption were inevitably thrown out of balance, and consumer volume itself became unfairly disproportionate among individual papers.

The newsprint allocation committee, hence, found itself in a difficult position with reference to obtaining a basic solution of the problem, especially in view that the entire situation threatened to undermine the very significance of the allocation system.

On the other hand, assurance of the right of free expression of opinion as a sequel to the Surrender stimulated zealous planning of new newspapers and drew a flood of requests for newsprint allocations to the Newsprint Allocation Committee.

In order to promote freedom of speech, the committee decided to recognize new publications to the greatest possible extent. However, as sluggish newsprint output gave no guarantee of an adequate supply of newsprint, the committee in May, 1946, was forced to suspend new allocations to evening papers, youth papers and recreational papers.

Moreover, it was promoted to prohibit issuance of fresh allocations to ordinary dailies in areas where a high rate of newspaper availability existed as to population size, and to reduce the allocation of those papers which registered poor sales after receiving their newsprint ration. Moreover, it was decided to cancel issuance of allocations to papers of inferior standard as well as to those which refused to abide with warnings issued by the committee.

As these steps were still inadequate

to cope with unbalanced newsprint supply and demand, the committee in October of the same year finally suspended all new allocations. The following figures are that of paper allocation during this period:

A. Papers Publishing Since Wartime

Type	No.	Quantity in Pounds
Ordinary dailies	53	12,008,750
Others	18	121,400
News Agencies	2	126,900

B. Papers Publishing After Surrender

Type	No.	Quantity in Pounds
Ordinary dailies	92	2,852,833
Others	65	1,049,546
News Agencies	10	38,487

The newsprint production crisis arising from lack of coal and insufficient transportation capacity, however, could not be stemmed simply by restricting new publications.

In December, 1946, difficulties from transportation finally led to nationwide shortage of newsprint supply, and complete suspension of publications was averted only by enforcing the use of two tabloid editions a week.

During the three months from March to May, 1947, newspapers affiliated with the Japan Newspapers Publishers' & Editors' Association went on a tabloid basis twice a week.

This action, however, was voluntary and aimed principally at turning over newsprint supply thus economized for the use of school textbooks, whose publication had become impossible from lack of paper.

Through the issuance of tabloid editions during the three months, newspapers were able to save and turn over 6,000,000 pounds of newsprint to the Government.

While the supply was still inadequate, it enabled the Government to carry out the publication of new school textbooks necessitated through the reform of the educational system following the war's end.

In addition, the Japan Newspaper & Publishers' Editors' Association during the period under review monthly set aside five percent of its warehouse stocks for other uses.

This is because Japan lost its major source of pulp through the loss of Saghalien, and domestic plants other than those which were compelled to reduce their operation by 40 percent were all engaged in paper manufacturing other than newsprint. It was an inevitable step to alleviate to some extent the shortage existing in ordinary paper.

5. Cooperation of Newspapers in Newsprint Production

Shortage of newsprint production and the attendant crisis in supply has continued throughout the war and until the present day, and newspapers have been called upon to give continued support to newsprint production.

The Japan Newspaper Publishers' & Editors' Association, in this respect, has created a Newsprint Policy Committee composed of representatives of newspapers, the Economic Stabilization Board, the Commerce-Industry and Transport Ministries and newsprint manufacturing companies, and has striven to analyze and solve all obstacles, such as relating to raw material, production and transportation of finished newsprint.

It has, thus, been able successfully to surmount serious crises which have cropped up from time to time since the Surrender.

The policy committee has its headquarters in Tokyo and chapters in Hokkaido, Kyushu and Niigata, which are production zones, and also in Aomori, Sendai and other places, which are important as transportation centers.

6. Newsprint Allocation Revision With Public Survey

For rectifying numerous problems which have been carried over from the war or have arisen thereafter, such as those pertaining to unequitable distribution of newsprint stocks, opinion has been strong that an over-all revision should be made of allocation figures.

The Newsprint Allocation Committee began in 1946 to seek a logical solution of this issue by attempting to find some sort of a control system which would not infringe on free publication of people's opinions.

After prolonged consideration, a decision was reached in June, 1947. It was resolved that any increase or decrease in newsprint rationing to individual newspapers should be governed by paper sales reflecting the free will of readers. To realize such an aim, it was believed that this could be attained only by first making a careful public opinion poll of newspaper readers throughout the country.

This survey, which is the first of its kind in the world, was undertaken by the Newsprint Allocation Committee with the moral backing of SCAP.

The manner in which it was instituted is briefly outlined as follows:

A. Date of Enforcement—September, 1947.
B. Scope—Nationwide.
C. Method—Survey of households which have been selected by lottery.
D. Nature of Survey (questions)
 1. What is the name of your present paper?
 2. If you were allowed only one paper, what would you choose (first choice)?
 3. If you were allowed two papers, what would be your second choice?
 4. Of papers sold on the streets, what would be your first choice? Your second?
 5. How many papers do you wish?
E. Number of Households Covered —41,679.
F. Results of Survey
 1. Requested circulation of first choice papers — 14,097,589 copies. (Papers existing from during the war—96 percent; new papers—4 percent.)
 2. Requested circulation of second choice papers—7,002,562 copies. (Papers existing from during the war—87.7 per cent; new papers—12.3 per cent).
 3. Requested circulation of papers sold on the streets—6,451,426 copies. (Papers existing from during the war —78 per cent; new papers—22 per cent).
 4. Of the total requested circulation, 60 per cent comprised requests for such nationally, long-established papers as Asahi, Mainichi and Yomiuri. The remaining 40 percent were made up of requests for provincial papers which constitute the majority of the national papers and new papers.
 5. Total requested circulation comprises the request of households and excludes that of government offices, companies, factories, etc. The total figure amounts to only 5 percent in excess of the present number of copies allocated for circulation figure for dailies is not deficient to any marked extent and the chief drawback is that readers cannot obtain the papers they wish to read.

The results of the survey have become vital material for the Newsprint Allocation Committee in judging future allocation policy on an impartial basis.

Although provincial papers were shown to register poor results, the poll does not regard the outcome as deny-

ing the importance of provincial papers.

This is because of the consideration that Japan's past national structure, political, economic and cultural, hinged upon Tokyo as the nation's focal point, and readers are still being influenced to a large degree by the past setup.

Since the Surrender, however, democratization is beginning to kake itself felt throughout the country, and there has been a gradual shift in people's attention toward provincial areas, especially with the advent of regional self-government.

Thus, while the influence of provincial papers has not as yet attained wide scope, it is felt that provincial readers eventually will be drawn more and more toward supporting provincial papers.

As to new papers, these have been in existence for only two years since the Surrender, and it is felt that they have not as yet had an opportunity fully to demonstrate their ability to the public.

With the Survey's conclusions due to receive serious consideration, it would be erroneous hastily to conclude that the nation's three biggest papers are destined to monopolize national circulation in the future.

7. Conclusion: Reconstruction Policy

A. Restoration of Production.

While the present newsprint output and existing facilities amount to only 28 per cent and 39 per cent, respectively, of pre-war figures, general production recovery to a 50 percent level is expected to be attained within the next several years through domestic effort alone.

Japan's output of newsprint is registering a gradual increase despite obstruction from numerous post-war economic deterrents.

Even were there to be little possibility of securing immediate shipments of newsprint from abroad, should some amount of paper for industrial use and high grade paper be imported, this would mean that such facilities used for the latter purpose would be available for newsprint production.

B. Reorganization of Production Facilities

The production of foreign-style paper in Japan is practically controlled by the Oji Paper Mill Company, Ltd., and as to newsprint, this company has held a complete monopoly until the end of the war.

The monopolistic setup, however, was liquidated after the Surrender by the institution of the Anti-Trust Law and the Industrial Deconcentration Law, which are expected to be realized fully in practice by the end of 1948.

Under the past monopolistic system, which enabled large-scale production, the price of newsprint was comparatively cheap. However, when newsprint production is broken up and delegated to small companies, there is possibility that production zeal may be undermined by regional difficulties pertaining to meeting production costs.

Even if free competition is realized, it is believed that price control and a fixed production system will have to be continued, due to the reason that present total output still falls far short of demand. Through an appropriate price control policy, it also may be able to forestall a decline in production after the monopoly system is discarded.

It is possible, on the other hand, that the present 40 percent production situation may disappear within the breakdown of the monopoly, as factories will not be able to stay in business unless they make a greater effort.

This will mean that efforts toward production recovery will be stimulated with a corresponding boost in output.

C. Increase in Paper Size

As mentioned previously in the results of the newspaper public opinion poll, there is no great dearth in the number of copies issued by dailies. Japan's present population is 78,088,104 as against a daily newspaper circulation of 18,423,336 (Nov. 1947).

This means that there is one copy per 4.24 persons. Contrasted with other Asiatic countries, Japan's newspaper diffusion rate is the highest of any.

The amount of newsprint needed for supplying papers of business organs, political parties and weeklies, moreover, is not exorbitant.

Thus, the important step in the future is to attain a swift increase in the pages of daily newspapers and effective coverage of news.

SCAP already has emphasized this need and is offering strong assistance. Under such circumstances, it is believed that the issuance of four-page papers twice a week will become possible during 1948.

With an increase in domestic newsprint output, regular four-page editions can be achieved. This, however, constitutes the limit of Japan's newsprint production capacity. Restoration of papers to the 40-page a week basis as that which existed in pre-war days will require additional newsprint imports from abroad.

D. New Method of Newsprint Allocation

While newsprint allocation was transferred from Government control to civilian hands as a sequel to the end of the war, there has been no epoch-making change in the method of newsprint allocation itself. The newspaper public opinion survey, motivated with the object of sounding out readers' desire and enabling an impartial basis for allocation, offers new hope.

Should action be carried out on the basis of the poll, it would enable future newsprint allocation to be carried out not by the arbitrary views of government officials or the Newsprint Allocation Committee—even though intended to be fair—but on the basis of readers' opinion as to what papers are most appealing to them as to makeup and content, namely, their true value.

While such future allocation necessarily will be restricted by the availability of newsprint supply, the future promises a return to free competition among papers as that during pre-war days.

At the same time, it means that newspapers will be able to move in the direction of realizing ultimate liberation from restrictions on distribution, which have been the greatest obstacles in the way of free competition.

Thus, it may be said that newspapers in 1948 are definitely entering into a period of constructive recovery after passing through the stages of confusion and readjustment since the war's end.

As to newspaper sales, the cooperative sales system organized during wartime has been eliminated, and a new allocation method has been worked out.

Although paper limitations continue to exist, a system for ensuring greatest possible freedom to newspapers is now in the stage of development.

The Clearing House System

Ed.—With a view to making newspaper readers subscribe to newspapers of their own choice, the Clearing House Society, a cooperative organ of all newspapers throughout the country, was established on October 28, 1948. This was an epoch-making event in the post-war Japanese press circles. Up to that time, a Japanese newspaper publisher had been unable to increase the circulation of his paper beyond the amount of newsprint allocated to his company, even when his paper was greatly demanded by readers. After deliberation for about one year, Japanese newspaper circles reached the conclusion that there must be an organ to meet the readers desire of changing their newspapers, in view of the fact that many people were virtually compelled to subscribe to newspapers

they did not like. To materialize this idea, the Clearing House Society began functioning from November 1, 1948.

Every three months, the Society will poll the readers' choice through its office located in every prefecture and, the results of this poll will be made the basis for a study by the Newsprint Allocation Committee in allocating newsprint.

Though it is not compulsory for a publisher to participate in the Society, the Newsprint Allocation Committee is of the opinion that if a publisher does not join the Clearing House Society, he cannot expect new allocations, because the Committee is unable to obtain essential data for allocating newsprint to his newspaper.

It is still early to predict what possible effects this new measure will have, but it is believed certain that every phase of the Japanese press will be greatly affected by this new measure.

Existing Conditions of Other Materials

By J. TANEDA

Since there are so many things required to make newspapers, such as flimsy sheets, pencils, types, lead plates, rotary presses, and ropes to bundle up newspapers, even experts may not be able to count them off hand. More than 80 per cent of raw materials for newspaper ink, next to newsprint in importance, comes from foreign countries. Likewise, carbon black, turpentine and a series of other needed materials are not available at home at present. Metal underneath, paper matrix, rubber blanket, textiles, photographic sensitive materials, photo-engraving chemicals, zinc plates, materials for paste and ropes are short due to reduced production arising from the last war.

In January, 1947, the Government instituted regulations concerning the allocation of designated productive materials, thereby trying to adjust the balance between demand and supply. Consequently, a radical change was brought about in procedures for rations and distributions of materials needed for the manufacture of newspapers. Business involving rations and applications which had hitherto been handled by the Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors' Association were taken over by the Materials Livelihood Bureau of the Commerce-Industry Ministry, although materials allocation adjustment officers of the Asahi, the Yomiuri, the Mainichi and the Tokyo Times participated in the allocation of newspaper materials on behalf of the membership of the Association.

This new system brought about a change in the character of the materials section of the Association in such a way as to operate as a liaison organ between the authorities concerned and the member newspapers; its main job is to prepare investigation reports and submit them to the authorities, although it still is required to make efforts to acquire non-designated materials for the manufacture of newspapers.

Amid the transitional period of enterprise adjustment necessitated by contracted reproduction, newspapers find it necessary to operate on the strength of materials to be bought in the blackmarket rather than from normal routes, but they actually cannot afford to do that, for not only all commodities are growing expensive in the face of spiralling inflation and material shortage, but also the subscription rate of newspapers has been fixed at an unreasonably low level and plays havoc with the managements. Sandwiched between reduced production and worsening inflation, newspaper publishers are as bad off as they were during the wartime with reference to the supply of needed materials. The only hopes they entertain now are the expansion of the scope of America's all-to-Japan policy and the return to normal of the national economy based on the subjugation of the inflation. But present indications are that neither cannot be hoped for in the immediate future.

If the basic policy of Japan's national economy runs along the path of free economy while all phases of production remain within the sphere of planned economy, the gap between demand and supply inevitably will widen with the aggravation of the inflation. In this conjunction, it must be mentioned how badly newspaper publishers have to rely on the supply of legally-provided materials chiefly because their source of income, subscription fees, has been fixed by law. For this reason, the Materials Department of the Association centers its activities on this particular point to help in the management of the members.

But then how are the actual conditions of the demand and supply of materials required by newspapers?

Newspaper Ink

The monopoly of the Japan Newspaper Ink Company, Ltd., was broken down in July, 1947, into four manufacturing companies with seven factories thereby heralding free competition in ink production. All companies are making every effort within their power to improve ink quality and promote production technique; of the materials need for the manufacture of ink, mineral oil has been rationed regularly and there has been no ration delay.

As regards carbon black, the production of Class A by Mitsubishi slumped to a little over 20 tons in the first term, thereby frustrating a plan for distribution of all Class A carbon black. As a substitute, such American-made goods as Cosmos No. 40 and Continex were distributed, but as they are made of rubber, they are inferior in quality and unfit for newspaper printing; their results were about 50 per cent of Class A goods. For this reason, the Association has decided to make an application for imports of carbon black for the manufacture of ink.

Sources of turpentine are nearly dried up and domestic products are not available. As substitutes, ester-gums made in Belgium was rationed 10 kilograms per newspaper office, but the supply is too small for the requirement of 28 kilograms a term. Since American products are expected to reach Japan in the middle of April, all consumers look forward to them. Under the circumstances, however, the situation of carbon black and turpentine is deplorable.

The supply of drying vegetable oils is gradually declining because edible oils and fats are turned into food. All consumers express misgiving over a possible suspension of rations amounting to 22 kilograms a term.

Metal Underneath

The supply of metal underneath to

all war-damaged newspaper companies virtually has been completed, although there were times when the supply was cut short because manufacturers, designated for reparations, became depressed and uncertain of their future. But the Strike committee which announced its policy of easing reparations terms saved the manufacturers from their mental predicaments and spurred them into vigorous activities. But inasmuch as metal underneath and zinc plates recently have been exported in large quantities, the domestic demand has been curbed and there are no prospects for the future supply of these metals, although for the time being all newspaper companies are sufficiently supplied. For this reason, the Materials Section has been negotiating with the authorities concerning the supply of requirements.

Wrapping Paper

All newspaper publishers have suffered from a dearth of wrapping paper for some time since no ration has been made thereof since the outbreak of the last war. In the first quarter of 1947, however, they obtained a nominal amount of roll paper after intensive negotiations with the authorities. The quantity acquired is only a small fraction of the supply demanded by the newspapers throughout the country.

If the prevailing paper situation continues, there will be no sufficient ration of wrapping paper in the future.

Textiles

Sail cloths, flannel, and other textile goods are ordinarily not rationed as scheduled, because of a serious discrepancy between the official production program and actual output; Consumers receive virtually blank ration coupons and the quantity they actually receive is extremely small. But chances are slim that the situation of textile goods will improve in the near future. Only strings used to tie printing types and spindle tapes are comparatively well supplied.

Ropes

Ropes were rationed by the national agricultural association which was charged with allocation of all straw-manufactured goods, but with the dissolution of the organization in November, 1947, the business was handed over to the prefectural governors.

Under the circumstances, the ration of ropes is being smoothly carried out under the direct jurisdiction of prefectural governors.

Coal

By and large, coal rationed to newspaper companies is meant to be used for melting lead and for no other purposes. The newspaper companies, however, barely have been able to meet their demand by getting supplies from the local Commerce-Industry bureaus. In September, 1947, however, the allocation of coal was assumed by the central authorities and the framework of rations for newspapers was newly fixed. Newspapers are still supply-short, however.

Leather Belts

Ration coupons of leather belts which are listed as one of the designated production materials are issued in accordance with applications made by newspaper companies. During the war, imports of leather belts were stopped and newspapers had to rely on a meagre domestic supply. Consequently they suffered from a serious shortage, but this situation has hardly improved since the war's end inasmuch as there still remains a number of production bottlenecks. More than that, the restoration of war-damaged publishing companies, the installation of new machines and replacement of worn-out belts by new ones necessitate a considerable quantity of supply, but they are not likely to be met easily.

Thanks to G.H.Q., prospects have become brighter for imports of leather belts and their supply is to be restored to normal by degrees. But there is no positive assurance for optimism in this respect, either.

Rubber

Rubber rollers and blankets for the use of rotary presses are supplied only one-fifth of the absolute necessity pursuant to the official ration program, consumers are forced to obtain the rest by themselves. But there are limits to their self-supply and hence efforts have been made to acquire the absolute requirements from the authorities. But in view of the fact that rubber rollers and blankets are imported from foreign countries, supply shortage is likely to continue.

Dry Mats

With the monthly supply of 20,000 pounds of materials, special paper manufacturing companies have been able to turn out their quotas. The use of smaller-sized dry mats resulted from the enforcement of the 17-column page in spring, 1948, and producers are making efforts to meet the new requirements.

Although there has been a slight decrease in production, it will be adequately tackled by various newspapers though their promotion of techniques.

Photographic Sensitive Materials

Inasmuch as photographic sensitive materials are on the list of free sales, they are liable to be channeled into routes where profits are great. Newspaper publishers are suffering seriously from such blackmarketing deals. Sources of film packs and dry plates virtually have been dried up and Brownie seems to be the only one left in the market. Though not sufficient, printing paper is supplied at present. There is no clamor for a shortage of flash lamps since they have been manufactured by the Tokyo Shibaura Manufacturing Company through the good offices of the Association.

Phot-Engraving Chemicals

Among the goods whose supply has improved are tar-goods, benzol. Production of zinc-plate corrosive sulphuric acid and hydrochloric appears proceeding smoothly, but that of nitric acid is still low. As for sulphuretted soda, nothing can be said of its future.

A small amount of both gelatine and glycerine for repair of printing rollers is rationed every term. The sulphate of copper, alcohol, caustic soda, carbonate of cali, mica, and nitric acid are supplied also and barely meet the demand, but other key materials are, hard to get now and in the future since they are import items. A large supply of iodine cannot be expected in the face of supply shortage.

Electric Communication Instruments

Although newspaper publishing companies which are equipped with electric communication instruments formerly were rationed materials directly from the Communications Ministry, they have done so from the Economic Stabilization Board since 1947. The Board has taken over the task of allocating electric communication instruments.

Electric Power Supply

The hitherto-unknown famine of electricity power has hit newspaper circles. To remove this difficulty, the Association, backed by various newspapers in Tokyo, conducted negotiations with the Economic Stabilization Board, the Tokyo Commerce-Industry Bureau, the Electric Department of the Commerce-Industry Ministry and obtained new concessions.

In the second quarter of the year 1948, newspaper publishing companies which received a ration between 50 and 500 kilowatts are considered coming under the category of large-scale industries and permitted to use electric supply within the framework set by the Economic Stabilization Board.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING IN JAPAN

By KENJI NISHIBE
Advertisement Section Chief, The Japan Newspaper Publishers' & Editors' Association

1. Newspaper As Advertising Medium

Throughout the world and in all ages, people, other than those grouped together in special organizations, have traditionally sought a medium at expression which would enable them swiftly and inexpensively to communicate with the greatest number of people in advertising their business or commercial products.

The need for such a medium has grown steadily with the advancement of publicity and advertising technique from primitive verbal communication, whose chief drawback was inaccuracy and error in relaying information.

The effectiveness and nature of such means of expression have served also as a barometer for judging the standard of civilization attained by their users.

In this connection, it may well be said that newspapers today are the most common and popular medium for advertising purposes.

As contrasted with the United States, where radio advertising is widely used, no commercial radio stations exist in Japan. Nor can such commercial radio advertising be realized at present, as Japan's radio operation is under a government monopoly system, which permits no outside competition.

From the technical standpoint, difficulties, moreover, lie in the way of realizing radio advertising in Japan. This is illustrated in the unsuccessful attempt made in 1946 by a group of civilian industrialists.

These business men pooled their capital with the aim of realizing commercial radio advertising but eventually were compelled to give up their idea when confronted with the need of constructing huge facilities securing highly-trained experts and a lack of would-be advertisers.

While a few newspapers and private advertising firms are resorting to the use of electric bill-boards, cinema slides and sidewalk broadcasting, their scale of advertising is as yet extremely insignificant from a popular standpoint.

On the other hand, magazines can be said to be one of the best advertising mediums. The drawback here is, however, that popular magazines, such as "Shufu-no-Tomo" and "King," which in pre-war days sold over 1,000,000 copies each, have now been restricted to a circulation of less than 50,000 copies, due to the enforcement of newsprint allocation controls over both newspapers and periodicals.

Thus, there are now 247 kinds of magazines, including those pertaining to art, culture, religion, recreation and education. With a single magazine averaging a monthly output of 15,000 copies, these magazines taken together are publishing about 3,000,000 copies a month.

Their income from advertisements runs to around 6,500,000 yen a month. These magazines constitute a worthy competitor to newspapers in advertising, but their meagerness of pages per copy, about 50 to 60 pages, is their chief weakness.

As an advertising medium, their 12 editions a year cannot hope to surpass the income from advertising derived by newspapers which publish every day throughout the year.

Moreover, whereas monthly magazines are experiencing difficulty even in meeting their monthly deadline due to paper and printing troubles, newspapers, from their special position of handling daily news, are not hindered by such factors.

Newspapers are daily turning out a total of 18,000,000 copies and presenting 80,000,000 yen worth of advertisements monthly to the public along with ordinary news. The figures are as of August, 1947.

As other phases of newspaper operation are slated to be explained by other writers, I would like to emphasize the following major points, which have a bearing on advertising and fall within the scope of my explanation.

The Japan Newspaper Publishers' & Editors' Association (juridical person) has a membership of 123 dailies, excluding broadcasting and news agencies, and 11 weeklies (November, 1948).

These papers have a total circulation of approximately 18,000,000 copies and constitute 98 per cent of the nation's total dailies.

Of newspapers other than member papers which have been excluded from the above-mentioned count, there are the following types of papers which publish one to two editions a week or about three to four times a month:

1. Business papers (Those issued by commercial, industrial, agricultural and other such business organs for liaison purposes).
2. Organ papers (Those issued by public bodies, political parties, labor unions and others).
3. Special papers (Those issued for education, students, women, children, youths or for motion picture establishments or theaters).

A single issue of all of these special classes of papers taken together amounts to about 3,500,000 copies. This means that the total output of all dailies or weeklies that can be described as newspapers runs to over 20,000,000 copies daily.

While it is difficult clearly to gauge the volume of advertising of these non-member weeklies, they may be estimated to account for approximately 3,000,000 yen worth of advertisements.

For obtaining a picture of advertising carried on by ordinary papers, it may be convenient simply to ignore them and to discuss the 123 newspapers affiliated with the Japan Newspaper Publishers' & Editors' Association, whose circulation extends to 18,000,000 copies daily and whose monthly income from advertising totals 80,000,000 yen (August, 1947).

2. Inflation and Advertisement Rates

Due to the institution of newsprint allocation, there has been no appreciable change during the past two years in the number of copies issued by papers which began operating from the Meiji and Taisho eras.

Since the Surrender, on the other hand, there has been a sharp increase in newspapers. These came into existence as a sequel to GHQ's action liquidating past controls on freedom of speech, and are now operating on newsprint allocation.

As the regional characteristics of daily papers have undergone a considerable change since the Surrender, I believe it would be clearer to consider such dailies under four categories (October, 1947).

1. Five central papers—7,330,000 copies (Over 1,000,000 copies per paper).
2. Five provincial papers—3,000,000 copies (Over 500,000 copies per paper).
3. Economic papers and 45 minor regional papers—4,170,000 copies (From 10,000 to 400,000 copies paper).
4. Fifty-nine new papers—3,150,000 copies (Published after the Surrender).

These papers follow the practice generally of distributing their copies through a cooperative sales-payment system.

As 1,700,000, or 10 per cent, of the total circulation is turned over to street sales, 15,300,000 copies of two-page papers are delivered to individual households during the morning. For evening papers, there are other figures.

While newsprint allocation may undergo a change in the future in keeping with the results of the readers public opinion poll, the present figures will prevail until any revision is made.

As to sum expended by the public in newspaper advertising, the following chart best illustrates the trend over the past three years.

That advertising rates have gone up enormously despite on conspicuous increase in circulation is attributable chiefly to the effects of spiraling inflation and a 90 per cent reduction in paper size to two pages as compared to around 1939.

The following survey confines itself to 12 representative papers in central consumer zones, as the trend of other provincial papers has been of a similar nature.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT RATES

(Per unit advertisement for 16-column ordinary page; 17-column page after 1948)

Name of Paper	April, 1944 yen	May, 1945 yen	Nov., 1945 yen	Feb., 1046 yen
Tokyo Asahi	13.65	27.50	100.00	200.00
Chubu Nippon	11.00	18.00	60.00	130.00
Nishi Nihon	9.00	12.00	34.00	88.00
Tokyo	6.20	13.00	60.00	120.00
Hokkaido (Sapporo)	8.70	13.00	34.00	75.00
Nihon Keizai	8.40	16.00	90.00	120.00
Chugoku	4.50	12.00	20.50	48.00
Godo	4.00	10.60	16.50	42.00
Fukui	1.20	9.00	8.00	21.00
Wakayama	.70	6.00	8.00	12.00
Tokyo Times (Founded—March 7, 1946)				65.00
Nagoya Times (Founded—June 1, 1946)				46.00

Name of Paper	Sept., 1946 yen	Nov., 1947 yen	March, 1948 yen	Average Circulation
Tokyo Asahi		200.00*	200.00*	
	340.00	660.00	1,000.00	1,354,907
Chubu Nippon		135.00*	200.00*	
	230.00	450.00	700.00	760,992
Nishi Nihon		100.00*	150.00*	
	170.00	330.00	600.00	444,364
Tokyo		130.00*	150.00*	
	230.00	450.00	700.00	384,254
Hokkaido (Sapporo)		85.00*	120.00*	
	145.00	185.00	400.00	356,891
Nihon Keizai		165.00*	165.00*	
	270.00	550.00	550.00	277,404
Chugoku		51.00*	84.00*	
	80.00	170.00	280.00	171,946
Godo		45.00*	78.00*	
	70.00	150.00	160.00	159,121
Fukui		—	36.00*	
	28.00	70.00	120.00	37,629
Wakayama		12.00*	12.00*	
	26.00	60.00	60.00	27,961
Tokyo Times		60.00*	90.00*	
	100.00	200.00	330.00	174,077
Nagoya Times		30.00*	40.00*	
	55.00	100.00	130.00	72,195

Note: 1. 20—30 per cent special rate (imposed on special insertions other than monthly contracts) from after March, 1947, Asterisks (*) denotes special rate.
2. Advertisement Tax (instituted April 1, 1942; abolished on August 30, 1946). Tax excluded in above figures.
3. Double charge for insertion amidst news articles (imposed on insertions made in space other than that allotted to advertisements) from around 1944.
4. Page size (52 centimeters long by 38.5 centimeters wide)—one centimeter of advertisement equalling a size 52/17 centimeter long by centimeter wide.

As shown by the statistics, the amount of money expended in newspaper advertising during the three year period ran from 3,000,000 yen monthly in 1945 to 80,000,000 yen in 1947.

The increase is illustrated in the following figures:

1) In July, 1945, revenue from newspaper advertisements registered 1,030,000 yen for 12,600,000 copies circulated by 41 papers.
2) In July, 1946, revenue from newspaper advertisements amounted to 25,210,000 yen for 15,610,000 copies circulated by 73 newspapers.
3) In July, 1947, revenue from newspaper advertisements rose to 77,450,000 yen for 17,000,000 copies circulated by 113 papers.
4) In December, 1947, revenue from newspaper advertisements amounted to 100,010,000 yen for 17,000,000 copies circulated by 113 papers.

During the period from January to December, 1947, the total income of all of the Association papers, numbering 123, reached the figure of 140,000,000 yen. Since 90 per cent of the advertisements were secured through advertising agencies, which claim a service charge of 20 per cent, the actual earnings of these papers through advertisements attained 950,000,000 yen.

The rise in advertising cost since the period under review has shown no signs of abatement.

In November, 1947, moreover, abolishment of controls on advertising rates led to a simultaneous announcement by the papers to raise their advertisement rate by an average of 50 per cent.

This move compelled advertisers, who already were experiencing growing business difficulties from a decline in purchasing power resulting from inflation and shortages in production, to foot an advertisement budget aggregating 130,000,000 yen a month.

Furthermore, in March, 1948, papers stepped up their advertisement rates another some 50 per cent. Papers like the Asahi, Mainichi and Yomiuri, which have a circulation of around 1,500,000, thereby charged a rate of about 1,200 to 1,350 yen for a single insertion of a centimetre column size. The elevation approximated a 130 fold increase over that of 1933 and 40 fold increase during the one year since the Surrender.

The rate for a single advertisement amounting to one centimetre by one-seventeenth of a page size simultaneously carried on an ordinary page of 123 association papers with a total

daily circulation of 17,000,000 copies cost 26,400 yen in March, 1947.

Newspapers have been compelled to fall back on raising advertising charges for covering mounting miscellaneous expenses with which they have not been able to cope simply through income from subscription rates, which have increased only 30 times since 1939 and now cannot be expected to be elevated to any greater extent with the imposition of official rates.

3. Sales and Advertisements

Around 1935, prior to the Manchurian Incident and during Japan's deflationary period, papers in general delivered a morning edition of eight pages and an evening edition of four pages to households at a subscription rate of one yen per month. Pages frequently were increased, and the Asahi, for instance, set a record of 36 pages. Among provincial papers, there were some which charged only 80 sen a month.

With mounting competition, papers, in their determination to secure subscribers, even resorted to offering pots, pans and buckets as inducements to new subscribers, and cinema and theater tickets, magazines and other premiums to steady customers.

This heated competition for subscribers was prompted from the fact that increased circulation would serve also to promote newspaper advertising business.

The outcome was that papers of large organizations and wealth began gradually to win over the majority of newspaper readers, and such papers as the Jiji Shimpo, Hochi, Kokumin, Manchoho and Yamato, which were wellknown from the Meiji Era, finally were forced into mergers or thrown out of business.

In the light of these circumstances, it was not uncommon for some small provincial papers to have been compelled to solicit the support of Zaibatsu elements or political parties in order to remain in existence.

Around 1940, after this sales war had continued for about a decade, military leaders and bureaucrats in power instituted newspaper control, and over 3,000 dailies in Japan were readjusted or merged into only 54.

At the sametime, sales organs managed independently by individual papers were also amalgamated into the present cooperative system, which is entrusted with the work of distributing papers, collecting subscription rates and accounting for sales.

Such developments led also to restrictions governing paper size and the imposition of fixed subscription rates for all papers, as illustrated in the following chronological listing:

1) 1941; total pages morning and evening—six; monthly subscription—1.20 yen.
2) 1943; total pages morning and evening—six; monthly subscription—1.30 yen.
3) April, 1944; total pages morning only—four; monthly subscription—1.50 yen.
 (The morning and evening delivery system was limited to only morning service, and all evening papers were banned with the exception of only two orthodox evening papers throughout the country.)
4) November, 1944; total morning pages—two; monthly subscription—1.50 yen.
5) July 1945; total morning pages—two; monthly subscription—2.70 yen.
6) February, 1946; total morning pages—two; monthly subscription—5 yen.
7) August, 1946; total morning pages—two; monthly subscription—8 yen.
8) May, 1947; total morning pages—two; monthly subscription—12.50 yen.
9) October, 1947; total morning pages—two; monthly subscription—20 yen.
10) October, 1948; total morning pages—two (four once a week); monthly subscription—44.75 yen.
 (Although new papers sprang up with the end of the war in 1945, these papers were compelled to maintain two-page size and the same subscription rate charged by already existing papers, under the Price Control Ordinance.)

The reduction in paper size from a total of 12 pages before 1940 to the present two, seriously affected the income of newspapers from advertisements.

As previously mentioned, the huge increase in advertising rates was attributable not only to the effects of inflation but also the loss in advertising space.

Around 1930, the Asahi, Mainichi and the Yomiuri—the "Big Three"—, for instance, normally handled 140,000 centimetres of advertising per month. In 1944, after the institution of two-page papers, the average monthly advertising space of these papers fell to 8,000 centimetres or over 90 per cent.

At present, the ratio of news space and advertisement space is about 75 per cent for news and 25 per cent for advertisement.

In March, 1948, major papers were able to increase their makeup size from 16 columns to 17 columns per page as a sequel to successful experiments with type and printing. This enabled them to devote another column for both news and advertising with a resultant increase in income.

About 1930, when 12-page papers prevailed, the percentage of advertisement income was from 120 to 200 on the basis of 100 for sales income. The percentage of income from advertisement now has dropped to not more than 30 per cent.

Provincial papers and new papers which have a small circulation, however, are still continuing to rely heavily on advertisement income to cover their operational costs.

These papers are devoting about 35 per cent of their space to advertisements, and some have an income from advertisement ranging from 40 to 70 per cent of their sales revenue.

In 1947, the total annual income of Association member papers from sales amounted to 1,943,000,000 yen, and their income from advertisements aggregated some 950,000,000 yen.

3. Management and Advertisement Income

Let us now consider the percentage of advertising income derived by the following classes of papers, with the actual total income from advertisement amounting to 77,400,000 yen for July, 1947, secured by 113 dailies, being taken as 100:

1) Papers with a circulation of over 1,000,000 copies—five (total circulation—7,320,000); 26.5 per cent; advertisement income per single copy—2.80 yen.
2) Papers with a circulation of over 500,000 copies—five (total circulation—3,007,000); 14.7 per cent; advertisement income per single copy—3.80 yen.
3) Economic papers—six (total circulation—664,000); 10.3 per cent; advertisement income per single copy—12 yen.
4) Tokyo and Osaka evening papers—two (total circulation—799,000); 6.8 per cent; advertisement income per single copy—6.55 yen.
5) Provincial papers with a circulation over 50,000—23 (total circulation—2,170,000); 15.6 per cent; advertisement income per single copy—5.54 yen.
6) Provincial papers with a circulation—less than 50,000—15 (total circulation—537,000); 4.1 per cent; advertisement income per copy—5.97 yen.
7) New papers founded after the Surrender—57 (total circulation—315,000); 22 per cent; adver-

tisement income per copy—5.42 yen.

The above list shows that circulation and per unit advertising income varied without any fixed standard but that advertising rates are smaller for papers with large circulation, as is natural, owing to diminishing production cost.

According to this, it means that of a monthly subscription rate of 12.50 yen, 3.50 yen went to sales organs for delivery costs, leaving 9 yen as the actual income from subscription.

Assuming that the average advertisement income from a monthly subscription amounts to 4.37 yen, it means that a daily in Japan as of the month of July, 1947, earned a total income of 13.37 yen from both advertisement and subscription for a single subscripted copy.

In October of the same year, the actual income from the sale of a daily copy for a month became 15 yen, as subscription was raised to 20 yen and delivery cost to 5 yen.

With the approximately 50 per cent increase in advertising rates as a sequel to the freeing of controls on advertisement rates in November, the average advertisement incom per daily copy for a month shot up to 6.43 yen. The total actual income from subscription and advertising for a month became 21.43 yen.

Under such circumstances, the total monthly income of these papers from advertisements, which comprised from 20 to 30 per cent of the space of two-page papers, aggregated around 100,000,000 yen. This income, moreover, served to cover from 30 to 70 per cent of newspaper costs.

Let us now consider the types of advertisements handled by newspapers —an important factor in newspaper management. Figures relative to the kinds of commercial advertisements handled by 55 leading papers in 1947 are as follows:

Type	Percentage
Pharmaceuticals	9.15
Cosmetics	1.71
Books and publications	9.80
Clothing	2.11
Foods	1.18
Machinery, etc.	10.62
Sundry goods	11.14
Insurance and financial	2.91
Account notices	0.52
Government notices	1.63
Motion picture and theaters	15.75
Large Employment Ads.	4.12
Others	24.83
Classified ads. (personals, rentals, etc.)	4.53
Total	100

It is the practice of newspapers to classify ads into two types. These are advertisements which are placed in areas normally reserved for advertisements. The others are those which are boxed amidst news articles. The latter generally are of a column by 7 centimetres or 2 column by 3.5 centimeters size. These special advertisements generally cost twice as much as ordinary ones.

From 1930 until around 1940, before the outbreak of the Pacific War, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, clothing, food, books and guides took over the major advertising space.

These types of advertisements, however, have sharply decreased since the Surrender owing to postwar economic difficulties. On the other hand, ads of motion pictures, books, classified ads and government notices have increased.

Newspapers generally have created sales promotion and advertisements sections within their business departments, but is extremely rare for such advertisement sections, excepting provincial papers, to do business directly with advertisers.

This is because newspapers today have no need for canvassing actively for advertisements as they did in prewar days when paper availability and an abundance of manufactured commodities for advertising led to stiff competition among papers to increase their income.

The above-mentioned types of advertisement solicitations are now handled by advertising agencies in accordance with contracts concluded between them and newspaper advertisements sections.

During wartime, advertising organizations were limited to 12 companies through voluntary action on their part. After the Surrender, however, a special committee created by the Japan Newspaper Publishers' & Editors' Association and composed of advertisement section representatives of all papers has lifted this voluntary restriction and recognized 25 additional advertising companies.

With the enforcement of the Anti-Trust Law in July, 1947, advertising business was thrown open to anyone, and since then, the number of advertising firms has increased to over 200. Principal business, however, is being transacted by 20 major companies.

Japan's advertising agencies are all small-scaled and are inadequate for carrying out surveys. Most of them are without a sizable capital. However, as they are now mushrooming forth without any apparent limit, both leading advertisers and newspapers are sincerely hoping that they will develop along fair and healthy standards. Their commission is about 20 per cent.

Advertisers and newspapers have set up organizations for preventing unscrupulous and unfair practices by those who may seek to impair public welfare by misusing democratic principles.

The afore-mentioned special committee composed of advertising representatives of all Association papers in this connection has undertaken research and survey work and brought the code of advertising ethics used by the New York Times to the attention of newspapers with the object of inducing them to abide with clean and fair advertising practices.

Actual results achieved so far have proved small, and the special committee in December, 1947, adopted the following resolution with reference to advertising conducted by Association papers. The text is as follows:

Purification of Newspaper Advertisements

Member papers of the Japan Newspaper Publishers' & Editors' Association, in handling advertisements, shall always seek to prevent any abuse of public interest. Upholding sincerity, truth and dignity, they shall regard purification of advertisements to be the responsibility of each and every paper and shall strive to elevate the cultural standard of advertising in keeping with the Canons of Journalism.

It was shortly after this resolution that a sensational infant mass murder incident involving a maternity home in Tokyo was brought to light. The hospital in question had published advertisements in a paper offering that it would care for unwanted infants until parents could be found for them.

Through the use of such advertisements, the hospital acquired some 100 children, receiving a large sum of money as fee. After receiving these babies, however, the hospital contributed to the death of the majority of its charges by failing to feed them properly.

Here was a glaring instance of unscrupulous use of newspaper advertisements. The newspaper which carried the hospital's ads consequently became the target of strong criticism from many quarters. The newspaper claimed, however, that the responsibility for the ads rested with the advertising agency which obtained it. The latter contended that the responsibility was that of the newspaper, as newspapers alone have the right to accept or reject ads.

Other than this sensational case, there is no doubt that there has been

an increase in ads catering to eroticism and those of a vague, misguided nature.

4. Transactions Relative to Advertisements

Advertising rates have been influenced for approximately eight years by the Government's price control policy, and I have already shown that these rates have been rising steadily as the result of postwar inflation.

During the eight-year period, before and in the course of the war, advertising rates were drawn up on the basis of the following four points:

1) Number of copies in circulation; 2) cost-price as judged from business management; 3) actual price up until then, and 4) economic conditions.

Before this, namely, up until 1940, there was a marked absence of a logical system with relation to advertising charges. There was a huge gap between announced and actual transaction rates.

Advertisers, hence, strove their utmost to secure the lowest possible rates. Advertising agencies, on the other hand, struggled to secure as many advertisement contracts as possible. These, the latter would dump upon newspapers in return for favorable terms. Newspapers also spent huge canvassing funds to secure advertisements.

There was no fixed stable price, and rates, low or high, depended simply on the time and attendant conditions. The rough-and-tumble situation which prevailed at the time is summed up precisely by a statement made by an American, who managed a provincial daily and also engaged in newspaper advertising. His remark on giving up business and leaving Japan was: "Advertising in Japan is akin to uncontrolled fraud."

With the elimination of all official controls on advertising, fears are being felt that unrestricted rates may again lead to conditions as that which existed in the past.

The Japan Newspaper Publishers' & Editors' Association feels in this respect that the best way for curbing such a trend would be to realize frank disclosure of true circulation figures by general use of the A.B.C. system employed in the United States. It is now taking steps in this direction.

By utilizing such a method, the Association believes that both advertisers and advertising agencies will be able to secure vital information, which in turn would contribute to the establishment of rates on the basis of newspaper circulation.

In this connection, it should be noted that papers in Japan are now looking forward eagerly to obtaining advertisements from foreign firms with the resumption of private foreign trade.

For foreign advertisers, it may prove to their interest and welfare to seek the services of the Japan Newspaper Publishers' & Editors' Association for securing pertinent information concerning newspaper advertising in Japan.

The following figures denote the circulation (based on paper allocation) and advertisement income of the Association papers.

Year 1946

1. Number of Association papers—82.
2. Average total circulation of dailies throughout the year—15,834,369 copies.
3. Total revenue from advertisements—375,000,000 yen.
4. With advertising agencies handling 90 per cent of the newspaper advertisement charges and averaging a commission of 18 per cent, their share is estimated at 52,300,000 yen.

Year 1947

1. Average number of association papers—115.
2. Average total circulation of dailies throughout the year—17,536,104 copies.
3. Total revenue from advertisements—over 1,150,000,000 yen.
4. With advertising agencies receiving 80 per cent of the newspaper advertisement charges and deducting 18 per cent (direct transactions by individual papers increased one per cent over the previous year), or 165,600,000 yen in commission, the actual income of newspapers from advertisements increased by 2.9 times over the previous year.

In the last half of 1947, actual average per unit monthly advertising income of the member papers rose to 9.47 yen.

For reference, the following figures represent total advertisement and publicity expenses during 1946.

1. Papers affiliated with the Association—1,150,000,000 yen.
2. Non-affiliated papers—50,000,000 yen (est.)
3. Monthly magazines—80,000,000 yen (est.)
4. Outdoor advertising—100,000,000 yen, including 35 per cent tax.
5. Poster display—60,000,000 yen, including 35 per cent tax.
6. Others (cinema slides, sidewalk broadcasting, etc.)—20,000,000 yen, including 10 per cent tax.

Total—1,460,000,000 yen.

THE NEWSPAPER COOPERATE DISTRIBUTION ASSOCIATION, ITS PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

By DAIZO NAGAI
Managing Director of the Association

1. The Status Quo

The Newspaper Cooperative Distribution Association is a juridical person inaugurated on December 1, 1946, and designed to enforce cooperative distribution in a rational way of newspapers issued by the members. Although newspaper publishing companies freely can join or withdraw from this Association, 110 of the nation's 149 dailies have become its members chiefly because the membership offers convenience and opportunity to rationalize the management of newspaper publishing; the number of daily copies handled by the Association amounts to 17,800,000, or 97 per cent of the total output of the nation's newspapers.

As executive organs of this Association function the central headquarters in Tokyo and nine other zonal organs, the Tokyo Metropolitan bureau in Tokyo, the Kanto Bureau in Tokyo, the Tohoku Bureau in Sendai, the Hokkaido bureau in Sapporo, the Chubu bureau

in Nagoya, the Hokuriku bureau in Kanazawa, the Kinki bureau in Osaka, the Chugoku and Shikoku bureau in Fukuoka. Under these bureaus operate 59 prefectural offices in accordance with their constitution.

Main businesses provided for in the constitution are as follows:

1. Cooperative distribution of newspapers issued by the member publishing companies.

2. Various investigations and liaison work in general required to carry on cooperative distribution of newspapers.

3. Supply of materials to the newspaper distributing agencies and their employes.

4. Liaison work concerning transportation involving cooperative distribution of newspapers.

To carry on the above-mentioned business, this Association works as the mediant between the member newspaper publishing companies and newspaper distributing agencies in cities, towns and villages in concluding contracts concerning sales of their newspapers. In other words, this Association first purchases by contract newspapers issued by its members and then sells them to the contracting distributing agencies as a matter of procedure. But this Association never participates in actual sales or distributions of newspapers; it only collects money from the nation-wide distributing agencies and hands it over to its members. For this reason, this Association does not concern itself with actual transportation or delivery and receipt of newspapers or with attempts to increase and decrease circulation, for such transactions are handled directly by its members and their distributing agencies.

The principal function of this Association, therefore, can be said to carry out a cooperative collection of money from the distributing agencies, but that does not tell the whole story. For, by acting as the party directly concerned with making contracts concerning sales of newspapers issued by its members, this Association serves to maintain the system of cooperative distribution of newspapers, thereby preventing the emergence of unfair competition among its members as well as rationalizing the management of its members.

Expenditure for the operation of this Association, however, is appropriated by its members in accordance with the number of their subscriptions; this Association does not get profits accruing from sales of newspapers, although it is responsible in name for purchase and sale of newspapers.

2. General History

The system of newspaper distribution in this country formerly followed the pattern created by necessity by various newspaper publishing companies; they established their own distributing agencies in localities and enforced the exclusive distribution system based on free contracts. This system, however, gave rise to keen competition among various publishers, on the one hand, and among their distributing agencies, on the other, as well as to extreme circulation building contests which resulted in a horrible waste of labor and materials. Thus this system finally brought about unfair sales competition among dealers. But developments of the Sino-Japanese Incident in 1941 not only restricted the production of newsprint and other necessary materials but also forced economy in labor as well. As a result, the newspaper publishers were compelled to initiate a system by which to eliminate unfair competition. Through the good offices of the Government, therefore, they concluded an agreement for the establishment of common distributing agencies following the dissolution of their exclusive agencies that had existed in cities, towns and villages for some time past. This cleared the way for the system of cooperative distribution.

The following explains the first collective sales system:

A. The Newspaper Cooperative Distribution Association (December 1, 1941, to October 31, 1942.)

This Association which abolished the decades-long free sales system established an epoch-making cooperative distribution system. But the Pacific War that broke out shortly served to bolster controls over various economic organizations and the promulgation of Imperial ordinance concerning newspaper publishing business led to the institution of a control organ, the Japan Newspapers Association, in February, 1942. Controls were applied to the newspaper cooperative distribution organ, too, thereby forcing a revision of the existing autonomous structure. Consequently, the Japan Newspaper Rationing Association (from November 1, 1942, to February 30, 1945), was established as the second cooperative distribution agency to enforce the distribution policy as directed by the president of the Japan Newspapers Association on the basis of newspaper control regulations.

The Rationing Association was an official control organ, as it were, which charged the nation's newspaper publishers with the responsibility of becoming its members. The organization and operation of the association were independent of its member newspapers; through contracts with distributing agencies concerning bolstered controls, it unified the nation's cooperative newspaper distribution system.

The Rationing Association continued to operate for two and a half years, but with the intensification of open hostilities, the Government found it feasible to change its press policy and disbanded the Japan Newspapers Association following a revision of the newspaper publishing business ordinance in February, 1945. The result was that the Rationing Association had to bow to this change in the situation and the Japan Newspapers Corporation (March 1, 1945, to September 30, 1945) was organized as the third cooperative sales agency under the guidance of the Information Bureau. This corporation took over from the Japan Newspapers Association business concerning adjustments of advertisements, management, newspaper publishing materials of its members and carried on these undertakings together with cooperative newspaper distribution, to which it had an exclusive right.

With the termination of the Pacific War on August 15, 1945, however, the corporation eliminated wartime controls and cleared the way for the establishment of an autonomous cooperative distribution organ, the Japan Newspapers League, the fourth of its kind. (from October 1, 1945, to November 30, 1946)

The league was born not only to wipe off all wartime colors following the war's end but also to promote the healthy development of the press in a peaceful country, thereby proposing to rationalize the distribution newspapers in the hands of an autonomous body.

Subsequently, as the Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association was organized at the end of 1946, it took over all business directly concerning the publication of newspapers which had been handled by the corporation and all undertakings attendant on cooperative newspapers sales have been entrusted to the Newspaper Cooperative Distribution League which was organized on December 1, 1946, as an autonomous mutual body.

3. The Future

As already stated, the Cooperative Distribution League is a voluntary cooperative and autonomous organ free from official controls. A further scrutiny reveals that the League is a party to the newspaper cooperative distribution contracts, and that it in a way represents the common interests of its member newspapers and the distribut-

ing agency. For this reason, a reorganization of the League in accordance with the Economic Decentralization Law appears inevitable in the near future.

For a few decades since the inception of the press, house-to-house delivery has been made to subscribers. Of the 17,800,000 subscriptions handled by the League, 92 per cent, or 16,340,000 copies are being delivered directly to the subscribers. Accordingly, the impending reorganization plan must exclude the possibility that the loss of the nucleus of the cooperative distribution system gives rise to confusion in house-to-house delivery of newspapers. Conscious of this possibility, various newspapers have been studying the reorganization issue seriously and may be able to work out a solution by the spring of 1948.

A new plan is likely to provide that various newspaper publishers and distributing agencies will directly conclude contracts to the exclusion of the League, thereby virtually forcing the latter to disband. As for newspaper delivery agencies, there may have been some change in their business transactions due to wartime and post-war developments but they have continued to exercise a virtual monopoly over newspaper delivery since 1941 when the newspaper cooperative distribution system came into being. It is recommended therefore that they be developed into a structure capable of carrying on free competition by some means when they enter into direct contracts with newspaper publishing companies.

But in view of the fact that under the existing economic circumstances the production of newsprint is restricted in every possible way, there is little likelihood that such keen competition as witnessed in pre-war days will crop up even if a reorganization plan that admits of free competition should be implemented.

As long as the current situation continues, we believe that it is the best to set up an organization that permits the delivery to the subscribers of the type of newspaper they want in a most convenient way even after the reorganization plan materializes and this would be possible when the cooperative distribution system is maintained in general.

SHOP TALK OF NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING IN JAPAN

By CHUGO KOITO

In 1929 when liberalism was rising in various aspects of national life in Japan, M. D. Kennedy, a British journalist, made a flattering comment on the Japanese press. He said:

> The vernacular press of Japan can never be accused of lacking initiative or "push." In organization, in economy, in circulation, in general management, it has little to learn either from England or America.

Do the Japanese newspapers, however, deserve such laureal wreaths today? To this writer it seems that they have plenty to learn from their counterparts in the United States and Great Britain, particularly with reference to clear and concise writing as well as efficiency and coordination in news gathering and editing. He makes this statement despite his recognition that the Japanese vernacular press is "not worse" today than pre-war, as is generally taken for granted.

One thing that should be taken into account in this conjunction, however, is the fact that the newspapers in Japan operate under the Occupation pursuant to the new standards of journalism, with which Japanese editors and reporters are not as yet perfectly familiar. It is true that post-censorship had been in force since July 15, 1948, but Japanese editors still labor under considerable handicaps and take pains not to over-emphasize the importance of speed in reporting as well as the Japanese habits of news and editorial writing lest they should fall back on the old order that is associated with war and aggression.

Thus placed under Allied tutelage and self-discipline, Japanese editors in some cases find themselves uncertain of how to handle news events of the day, both foreign and domestic, although they have to put them out under pressure of news urgency, depending on their own judgments. As a free press, therefore, the Japanese newspapers still stand on the threhold of gaining independence; they are operating with their feet not securely on the ground.

This does not mean, however, that they have lost much of the initiative and push Mr. Kennedy said they had had twenty years back. Far from it, they are endowed with sufficient potency for doing "the good that far outweighs the harm" despite a full measure of their follies and foibles, as Mr. Kennedy put it.

Since the war's end, the Japanese press has been trying, among other things, to make news stories easier to read through use of a simpler language than heretofore. While the adoption of a simpler language has not served to eliminate entirely abstract and vague news writing peculiar to Japanese, the innovation has made it simpler and speedier for the printer's devil to translate pencil-scribbled news into metal; the number of Chinese characters for newspaper use has been slashed to 1,850 from approximately 4,000 although an occasional appearance of difficult Chinese and Japanese proper nouns makes it necessary to keep more characters ready on hand. In addition, the simplified usage of "kana" sylabarries greatly has cut down labor and trouble in writing and composing.

This explanation, however, may not be clear to the Occidental reader who regards his newspaper as a product of the typewriter and the linotype, a mechanism consisting of less than 30 letters and a score of figures and marks. For newspaper making in Japan is not so simple as that; this fact explains why an average Japanese daily goes off press approximately one hour behind its rivals in other advanced countries of the world.

From Editor to Printer

Prior to discussions on the organizational aspect of the vernacular press, let us take a look at the composing room of a typical Japanese daily newspaper office. There we find both the most salient and backward features of newspaper making in the country.

As soon as the editor puts down his blue pencil, the copy boy grabs the flimsy from him and sends it down through the pneumatic tube to the composing room, usually located in

the basement, where the hard-working compositor astonishingly speedily turns pencil-scrawled copy into type of confusing syllabaries and maze-like Chinese characters.

With copy and a galley in one hand and a blue sun-shade over his eyes, the compositor faces his type cases and picks syllabaries and characters as they appear in the news almost as efficiently and accurately as the linotypist hits the keys of his machine. And as one story is finished, he forwards the fruit of his labor to the type setter who arranges syllabaries and characters legibly in order and then hands the galley over to the "galley boy." The galley boy then prints a proof of the story and sends it up to the proof reader together with the original. He goes over the printed sheet and makes corrections in red ink wherever necssary in th light of the original copy and when this is done, he returns the proof down to the composing room. The galley printer has to get busy again with a pair of pincettes. He picks out misplaced types, puts in corrections and prints another proof of the copy which is submitted to the proof reader for approval.

Up to this stage, the Japanese printing process is remindful of the days of 18th and 19th century daily sheets, such as the Daily Courant of England and the Boston News Letter of the United States, when the printers did all their type-setting work by hand instead of the linotype as today. Even in this respect, however, the Japanese printer works under unsurmountable handicaps with some 1,850 puzzling Chinese characters and a set of some 50 Japanese syllabaries. Under pressure of haste and urgency, therefore, even competent compositors make mistakes in picking types of similar looking characters and syllabaries, such as "right" and "left," "cryptomeria" and "pine," or "male" and "female," to mention only a few cases; which when scribbled on a flimsy sheet are extremely difficult to distinguish.

It can be said therefore that the Japanese printer in a way still labors under a bigger handicap today than the printer-editor of American daily news sheets in the colonial days.

Meanwhile, proof making and reading continue until the copy gets into proper form. When this tedious work comes to a close, the make-up man sets news stories in their appropriate places in accordance with the editor's instruction and prints a proof of the page as soon as the deadline comes. Then the proof is presented to the editor for final approval. With his 'go ahead" signal, the page goes to the stereotype room where matrixes and plates are cast and then to the press room.

By and large, 40 minutes to one hour elapse before the printer starts to work after the copy leaves the editor's desk. In other words, there is a distance of approximately one hour between the editor and the printer. The process to follow requires no explanation inasmuch as it is identically the same as that of Occidental newspaper publishing.

Organization of the Editorial Room

By and large, the Japanese daily newspaper office is made up of three major departments, editorial, mechanical, and business. In some offices there are additional departments of general affairs and publication, but the three department system is the standard for the average daily office. Explanations on the function of each department appear superficial inasmuch as it hardly differs in principle in any newspaper office in the world.

In the Kyodo News Service, however, the burden of the work is shared by five main bureaus, general affairs, editing, domestic news, foreign news, feature service, and communications, each having several departments under its jurisdiction as follows:

General Affairs: business, welfare, transportation

Editing: "Seiribu" (news editing), proof-reading, research, news examination, typists, copy boys

Foreign News: Foreign news, Far Eastern news, English news service, occupation news

Domestic News: politico-economic news, social news, and sporting news

Feature Service: feature articles, photos, and commentaries

Communications: news distribution, telephone operators, radio mechanics, foreign news receiving, copy distributing

In newspaper and Kyodo offices alike every department is headed by the editor with one or two assistant editors and a staff of several to three scores of reporters and desk men. The chief of the editorial bureau supervises all editorial work.

Daily editorials are written by the editor-in-chief and editorial writers who usually concurrently hold other posts, such as editors of some departments.

Now let us explain how individual departments function to make up daily news sheets. One of the most important sections of the editorial bureau under the Occupation is the foreign news department which in some newspaper offices are divided into the European-American department and the Far Eastern department. Both edit and translate foreign news dispatches for domestic consumption. No newspaper or news agency now maintains a bureau or correspondent anywhere outside Japan proper. Hence with the exception of large newspapers which receive news services under special contracts from foreign agencies correspondents, virtually all the daily newspapers in the country depend on the Kyodo News Service for foreign news dispatches.

The Kyodo News Service

It is pertinent therefore to make a brief explanation of the Kyodo News Service which virtually keeps the reading public in Japan in the midst of the never-ending news stream of world affairs through its contracts with outstanding news agencies of the world, such as the Associated Press and, the United Press of the United States, the Reuters of Great Britain, the AFP of France, Tass of the Soviet Union, and the Central News Agency of China.

While American and British news disseminators are noted for their full and comparatively accurate world coverage including the Far East, Kyodo depends on other agencies as well for interpretative and detailed reports of official activities or announcements. As witness, Kyodo is supplied by the Central News Agency of China with good news material with reference to its own Government in Nanking and provincial governments under its jurisdiction.

Kyodo's foreign news department handles all news flowing in through AP, UP, Reuters, AFP, and other news agencies from the rest of the world excluding the Far East and the Southern Region which are covered by the Far Eastern news department with the aid of the Central News Agency and the Shin-hua News Agency of China in addition to the above-mentioned international news gatherers. Both departments are equipped with a staff of a similar size specially trained for translation and interpretative work.

In the selection and handling of the news, the editors are required to keep always foremost in mind two essentials, namely, news value from the standpoint of the reading public in Japan and compatibility of the news with the growth of democracy in a newborn "peaceful and cultural" nation. Even though the country is occupied, the editors could not ignore Japanese taste and requirements in dishing out the daily news of world events. They could not hold their chair even a single day if they translate foreign dispatches word for word and put

them out as they come in. They ought to know what and how to delete and summarize the news although under no circumstances can they afford to twist it to serve any specific purpose other than democracy. The editors are instructed to lay hands off any tendentious matter considered inimical to the development of democracy in the country.

To work in the Far Eastern news department, a knowledge of the Chinese language is essential in addition to English inasmuch as news writers often come across the Chinese proper nouns too riddling to be handled without a reading knowledge of Chinese.

When foreign dispatches are distributed by Kyodo to its member daily newspapers throughout the country, they bear such date-lines as "Washington, September 5, (AP-Kyodo)," "Shanghai, October 3, (UP-Kyodo), or "London, November 8, (Reuters-Kyodo)", to show the original sources of the news and its disseminator. Japan's absolute dependence on foreign news agencies for interpreting the endless stream of world affairs is likely to continue as long as the Allied powers remain split over the burning issue of the peace for Japan. It is quite obvious that only a few newspapers will be able to dispatch correspondents abroad for financial reasons even after the peace is written, but Kyodo and a handful of principal dailies appear itching to re-establish their net-work of communications, though meager, in key points of the world to satisfy their peculiar needs, conditions and attitudes.

News Relay

Before we switch our discussion to the newspapers in general, let us discuss briefly how news is relayed from the Kyodo main office in Tokyo to member newspapers throughout the country. Although Kyodo is expected to start transmitting its daily service through its newly-invented tape-tape faccimile in the fall of 1948, it still reaches its clients by radio and through exclusive telephone service which links Tokyo with Sendai, Aomori, Hakodate and Sapporo in the north, Nagoya, Kyodo, Osaka in mid-Japan, and Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Kagoshima in the west, and Fukui, Kanazawa and Niigata in the northwest, to give an inkling of the situation. As soon as news reaches the Kyodo branch offices in these provincial news centers, it is again relayed therefrom to the member subscribers by telephone. Radio newscast, however, operates on a 24-hour basis

Provincial newspapers are not the only ones which get the news hot from the wire by radio and telephone. Even Tokyo dailies with the exception of such principal newspapers as the Asahi, the Mainichi, the Yomiuri. the Tokyo Shimbun, keep themselves constantly in touch with the Kyodo office by telephone. Most metropolitan evening papers, such as the Tokyo Times, the Shin Yukan, the Tokyo Mimpo, the pro-Communist Akahata, maintain their "correspondents" in the Kyodo main office to keep up with minute-to-minute developments of daily events at home and abroad in a serious attempt to guard against scoops by better-equipped and better-staffed rival papers in the Metropolis. Even the Jiji Press, a new agency, keeps its men in the Kyodo office.

These local "correspondents" get copy from Kyodo as soon as it comes out from the news editing desk and relay it to their office through their exclusive telephone installed in the center of the Kyodo office; if they wait for Kyodo copy through normal channels, it will be delayed perhaps more than one hour for it goes to the typist, proof-reader, the memeograph printer and then the copy boy who delivers the printed sheets to the subscribers on bicycles.

Ordinary newspaper office

Now turning to ordinary newspaper offices, we find there the Occupation news department called the liaison or public relations department peculiar to the press in an occupied country which handles hand-outs from Occupation authorities, domestic news written by foreign correspondents and covers news conferences of the G.H.Q. and the Far Eastern Commission, and other Allied sources. This department plays an important role in making up the daily sheets, especially in view of the fact that Allied news originating in the country occupies an attractive and sizable portion of both first and second pages side by side with domestic stories of a political, economic, and social nature. The department is staffed with a few English-speaking reporters and several competent news translator-writers.

The politico-economic department perhaps is equipped with the largest number of staff members. As in any other country, political reporters cover all Government agencies, political parties, the Diet, and other political news sources while economic leg-men keep watch over their beats, principal banks, corporations, the stock exchange, and other financial news sources. The department furthermore stands alert over the labor union movement which since the war's end has assumed such importance as never known to the country. Although labor disputes are covered by the social news department, the politico-economic editors are to explain the whys and wherefores of sabotages, walk-outs, strikes and any other form of labor tactics in relation to the political, economic, and social phases of national life.

The social news department still plays its time-honored role for keeping reader interest in its paper. While yellow journalism has no place even in social news pages, reporters in this department are out to scoop the most sensational news events of the day in Government and public offices, schools, police stations, procurators' offices, courts, labor union headquarters. It may be interesting to note that special prominence is being given to news of staple-food rations and food imports from the United States and elsewhere.

The provincial news department is the nucleus of the net-work of correspondents that extends to all key points of the country. Not only does it gather provincial news from branch offices in major cities and advance listening posts in minor points throughout the country but it edits such news to be printed in the second page of the daily sheet with the heading of some provincial edition or section. Telephones are used as the main means of conveyance although telephotography is used in some rare cases.

This department does not submit its stories to the news editing desk for adjustment and approval. Instead, it sends down copy independently and directly to the composing room and makes up the provincial edition or section which is only a part of the second page of the daily paper.

The feature news department (Gakugei-bu) also disposes of its own stories, such as sciences, the arts, education, religion, culture and recreation, and household, on its own responsibility without depending on the news editing desk. It in addition handles book, screen, and theatrical reviews, radio programs, serial novels, "go" and "shogi," Japanese checker games. News illustrations, caricatures and comic strips are also edited in this department. Articles are solicited from known figures in their particular field.

The sporting news department and the photographic department probably require no special explanation.

The communications department takes care of all incoming and outgoing news and news photos through exclusive wire and wireless aparatus or by carrier pigeons. All copy is handed over to the editor in charge who in turn forwards it to the news

editing desk. All deliveries are done by copy boys. The news editor selects and edits the news pursuant to the editorial policy of his newspaper, writes the headline, decides the size of its types, and makes up the pages.

Page make-up

Ordinary newspapers put out two-page sheets everyday except once a week when a four-pag eedition is published. The front page is usually filled with both political and economic news, domestic and foreign, but when hot news breaks in the country, it gets in the first page with an attractive headline. As witness, the Asahi headlined in the front page the world swimming record established by Hironoshin Furuhashi in Japan's 1,500-meter free-style finals in the summer of 1948, thus breaking the tradition of keeping the first page for what is called "stalwart news."

In the second page are printed social, feature and sports news. Large newspaper which circulate in provinces include in this page what is named the "provincial section" filled with stories designed for consumption in a particular prefecture or zone. Since this "provincial section" is a most effective circulation builder in provinces, large newspapers issue more than a dozen different editions a day to meet special requirements in various localities of the country.

Although newsprint allocation is limited,—a daily ration is estimated at 18,970,000 copies for the entire newspaper press in Japan, all enterprising newspapers employ every possible means to increase their circulation. For instance, in the face of their inability to maintain correspondents abroad, leading papers engage foreign newspapermen or Japanese residents in Europe and the United States to dispatch special articles on topics of the day or interesting aspects of national life in the country in which they reside. While their articles may not be of special importance to Japan, they are given prominent display in front pages as "attractions."

Some newspapers use news articles written by American or British correspondents in Tokyo to give the Japanese reading public Allied points of view concerning various aspects of politics, finance, labor, jurisprudence, education and other subjects pertaining to democracy.

To give a variety of reader interest, principal papers hold round-table conferences of their staff members, key figures in various circles in Japan, or foreign correspondents and prominent foreign residents in the country to discuss topics of the moment.

All these news items are played up in front pages with pictures of participants, giving an impression that they are being a bit overdone in proportion to their importance and space of the newspapers.

However they may be, these news features and feature articles are and will be treated and accepted as circulation builders until the Japanese press gains direct access to wider news sources in the world.

Despite all these follies and foibles, however, one cannot deny that the Japanese newspapers are trying to educate themselves and their reading public in an attempt to elevate their country to the standards of more advanced democratic countries in the world. Even purely journalistically speaking, the Japanese press is endeavoring to learn all tricks of the trade in the workshop of democracy in the light of examples shown by the G.H.Q. press section.

Already foreign critics are unanimous that the Japanese newspapers have learned in a short period of three years since the war's end admirably well how to pack their two-page daily sheets with good news material which they failed to dish out in four pages or wider space in pre-war and wartime days.

While 17 columns are squeezed in the blanket sheet in a way that is almost injurious to the eye sight, they are all neatly crowded with factual news, entertaining and cultural reading material.

Credit must go to reporters and editors who apparently surpass their predecessors in points of their serious search for facts and their efforts to translate their observations conscientiously into copy for print.

One would not forget to add, however, that G.H.Q. press officials have helped Japanese newspapers and journalists in making what they are today.

SCAP DIRECTIVES AND MEMORANDUMS CONCERNING

Press and Information in Japan

Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

10 September 1945

Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government

Through: Yokohama Liaison Office

From: The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

Subject: Freedom of Speech and Press

1. The Japanese Imperial Government will issue the necessary orders to prevent dissemination of news, through newspapers, radio broadcasting or other means of publication, which fails to adhere to the truth or which disturbs public tranquility.

2. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has decreed that there shall be an absolute minimum of restrictions upon freedom of discussion of matters affecting the future of Japan is encouraged by the Allied Powers, unless such discussion is harmful to the efforts of Japan to emerge from defeat as a new nation entitled to a place among the peace-loving nations of the world.

3. Subjects which cannot be discussed include Allied troop movements which have not been officially released, false or destructive criticism of the Allied Powers, and rumors.

4. For the time being, radio broadcasts will be primarily of a news, musical and entertainment nature. News, commentation and informational broadcasts will be limited to those originating at Radio Tokyo studios.

5. The Supreme Commander will suspend any publication or radio station which publishes information that fails to adhere to the truth or disturbs public tranquility.

For the Supreme Commander
Harold Fair,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Assist. Adjutant General

Office of the Supreme Commander for for Allied Powers

19 September 1948

AG 000.73 (18 Sept. 45) CI

Memorandum for: Imperial Japanese Government
Through: Central Liaison Office Tokyo.
Subject: Press Code for Japan.

1. News must adhere strictly to the truth.

2. Nothing shall be printed which might, directly or by inference, disturb the public tranquility.

3. There shall be no false or destructive criticism of the Allied Powers.

4. There shall be no destructive criticism of the Allied Forces of Occupation and nothing which might invite mistrust or resentment of those troops.

5. There shall be no mention or discussion of Allied troops movements unless such movements have been officially released.

6. News stories must be factually written and completely devoid of editorial opinion.

7. News stories shall not be colored to conform with any propaganda line.

8. Minor details of a news story must not be over emphasized to stress or develop any propaganda line.

9. No news story shall be distorted by the omission of pertinent facts or details.

10. In the make-up of the newspaper no news story shall be given undue prominence for the purpose of establishing or developing any propaganda line.

For the Supreme Commander:
Harold Fair
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.
Assist. Adjutant General

Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

22 September 1945

AG 000.77 (22 Sept. 45) CI

Memorandum for: The Imperial Japanese Government
Through: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
Subject: Radio Code for Japan.

1. News Broadcasts

a. Newscasts must adhere strictly to the truth.

b. Nothing shall be broadcast which might, directly or indirectly, disturb public tranquility.

c. There shall be no false or destructive criticism of the Allied Powers.

d. There shall be no destructive criticism of the Allied Forces of Occupation and nothing which might invite mistrust or resentment of those troops.

e. No announcement shall be made concerning movement of Allied troops unless such movements have been officially released.

f. Newcasts must be factual and completely devoid of editorial opinion.

g. Newcasts shall not be colored to conform to any propaganda line.

h. Minor details of a newscast must not be over emphasized to stress or develop any propaganda line.

i. No newscast shall be distorted by the omission of pertient facts or details.

j. Presentation of news items in newscasts shall not be so arranged as to give undue prominence to an item for the purpose of establishing or developing any propaganda line.

k. News commentary, analysis, an interpreting of the news shall strictly conform to the above requirements.

2. Entertainment Programs

Programs of entertainment which include plays, skits, dramatizations, poetry, variety shows, comedy, etc. shall conform to the requirements set forth in paragraph 1-A on news broadcasts with particular emphasis on the following:

a. Themes shall not be used which may be construed as fostering any propaganda line.

b. Themes shall not be used which, directly or indirectly disparage the Armed Forces or peoples of the Allied Powers, nor will themes be permitted which would tend, directly or indirectly to ridicule those Allied Forces and peoples.

3. Programs of Information and Education.

Programs of Information and Education, which include lectures and talks on subjects such as agriculture, forestry, mining, banking, etc.; lectures and talks on subjects such as history and geography; announcements of an information nature from governmental agencies; and other allied types of programs, shall conform to the following:

a. Material shall be strictly factual and all interpreting and editorializing shall be founded in fact.

b. Material shall be free from any propagandizing.

c. Remarks or statements that would tend to disturb public tranquility are prohibited.

d. Material shall not be used which can be construed as detrimental to relationships between Allied Powers, or which places any one of the Allied Powers in disrepute.

4. Commercial Programs

In the event that commercial firms use the radio for advertising purposes, the script prepared by these firms shall conform strictly to the policies set forth above.

For the Supreme Commander:
Harold Fair
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.
Assist. Adjutant General

Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

24 September, 1945

AG 000.76 (24 Sep 45) CI

Memorandum for: Imperial Japanese Government
Through: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
Subject: Disassociation of Press from Government

1. In order further to encourage liberal tendencies in Japan and establish free access to the news sources of the world, steps will be taken by the Japanese government forthwith to eliminate government-created barriers to dissemination of news and to remove itself from direct or indirect control of newspapers and news agencies.

2. No preferential treatment will be accorded to any news service now existing or which may be created. Foreign news services of all nations will be permitted to serve the press of Japan to the extent that press desires.

3. All communications facilities under government control shall be equally available to all national and international news agencies so that distribution of news within the Japanese home islands will not be the special privilege of one controlled organization.

4. The government will rescind its prohibition on reception of incoming wireless telegrams (foreign news) by any agency except the Ministry of Communications. Interception by any agency of radio news broadcast by the United Nations as a public service will be permitted. The property rights of news transmitted by recognized press services will be observed.

5. The present system of distribution of news within the home islands will be permitted under strict censorship until such time as private enterprise creates acceptable substitutes for the present monopoly.

For the Supreme Commander:
Harold Fair
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.,
Assist. Adjutant General

Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

AG 311.7 (24 Sep 45) CI

24 September, 1945

Memorandum for: Imperial Japanese Government
Through: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
Subject: Clarification of Censorship Directive

1. Your message dated 15 September 1945 asking for clarification of the memorandum issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on 10 September 1945 regarding censorship has been received.

2. The answers to your questions as follows:

a. Communications from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Japanese government will be regarded as "officially released" only when they have been cleared by the Public Relations Office, General Headquarters.

b. Official announcement by local Occupation Headquarters will be treated in the same manner as official announcements by the Supreme Commander in that they will be regarded as "officially released" only when cleared by the Public Relations Offices of the local Occupation Headquarters.

c. Communications from the Commanders of local Occupation Forces stationed in various districts of Japan will be regarded as "officially released" for publication only when cleared by the Public Relations Office of the respective local Occupation Force Headquarters. The information regarding the occupation by any advance units of various areas of Japan will be treated as "released" when cleared by the Public Relations Office of that advance unit.

d. At the present time no broadcasts of news are to be permitted except those originating from Radio Tokyo. With reference to local news broadcasts concerning the occupation by Allied Troops, such news can be initiated by the local radio station if it has been cleared by the Public Relations Office of the Occupation Troops in each respective area. The broadcasting of local comments regarding foodstuffs and local environmental conditions is permitted so long as such broadcasts are first cleared through the Press, Pictorial and Broadcast Division of Civil Censorship Detachment.

e. Your first question, in regard to "official releases" being limited to official announcements by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, has been answered by the qualifications as stated above.

For the Supreme Commander:
Harold Fair
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.,
Assist. Adjutant General

Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

AG 000.76 (27 Sep 45) CI

27 September, 1945

Memorandum for: Imperial Japanese Government
Through: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
Subject: Further Steps toward Freedom of Press and Speech

1. The Japanese government forthwith will render inoperative the procedures for enforcement of peace-time and war-time restrictions on freedom of the press and freedom of communications.

2. Only such restrictions as are specifically approved by the Supreme Commander will be permitted in censorship of newspapers and other publications, wireless and transoceanic telephone, cable, internal telephone and telegraph, mail, motion pictures or any other form of the written or spoken word.

3. Pending repeal of laws imposing restrictions which have given the government complete control of all channels of expression of public opinion their enforcement shall be suspended.

4. No punitive action shall be taken by the Japanese government against any newspaper or its publisher or employees for whatever policy or opinion it may express, unless ordered by the Supreme Commander. The power of the government to revoke permission to publish, to arrest without prior approval of the Supreme Commander, to impose fines on publications and to curtail paper supplies as a punishment for editorial comment shall not be exercised.

5. Compulsory organizations of publishers and writers will be discontinued.

6. No press bans will be issued by any government agency and no pressure, direct or indirect, will be exerted on any medium to compel it to conform to any editorial policy not its own.

7. Steps shall be taken to repeal such parts of existing peace-time and war-time laws as are inconsistent with the Supreme Commander's directives of 10 September 1945 relating to dissemination of news, and of 24 September 1945 relating to disassociation of press from government; subject laws including:

a. Shimbunshi-Ho
b. Kokka Sodoin-Ho
c. Shimbunshi-to-Keizai-Seigenrei
d. Shimbun-Jigyo-Rei
e. Genron, Shuppan, Shukai, Kessha Rinji Torishimari-Ho.
f. Genron, Shuppan, Shukai, Kessha To Rinji Torishimari-Ho Shiko Kisoku
g. Senji Keiji Tokubetsu-Ho
h. Kokubo Hoan-Ho
i. Gunki Hogo Ho
j. Fuon Bunsho Torishimari-Ho
k. Gunyo Shigen Himitsu Hogo Ho
l. Juyo Sangyo Dantai Rei Oyobi Juyo Sangyo Dantai Rei Shiko Kisoku

8. A report will be submitted to the Supreme Commander on the first and the sixteenth day of each month describing in detail the progressive steps taken by the Japanese government to comply with this order and the orders of 10 September and 24 September.

For the Supreme Commander
Harold Fair
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.,
Assist. Adjutant General

United States Army Forces, Pacific
General Headquarters
United States Army Forces, Pacific
Public Relations Office

1700

Press Release

14 September, 1945.

The Supreme Commander has ordered the entire suspension of the Domei News Agency.

Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

APO 500
1 October 1945

Memorandum:
Subject: Request for information on paper industry.
To Mr. Ohta, Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

The following information is desired by 7 October, 1945:

a. The present production of newsprint and paper suitable for printing magazines.

b. The location of the mills producing the types of paper described in above.

c. The factors affecting their production with an estimate of the pro-

duction possible upon remedying such factors.

d. An estimate of the stocks of paper of these types in Japan at present.

e. A statement of controls exercised over the manufacture and distribution of such paper.

f. The present allocation of paper to various consumers and the basis therefor, if such allocations are being made.

R. C. Gramer
Colonel, G.S.C.
Chief, Economic & Scientific Section

General Headquarters Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

AG 000.75 (8 Oct. 45) CI

16 October 1945

Memorandum for: Imperial Japanese Government
Through: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
Subject: Elimination of Japanese Government Control of the Motion Picture Industry

1. Further to the directive of 27 September 45 from the Supreme Allied Commander, titled "Further Steps toward Freedom of Press and Speech," the Japanese Government forthwith will render inoperative the procedures for enforcement of peacetime and wartime restrictions on freedom of speech in motion pictures, including newsreels.

2. The directive of 4 October 45, titled "Removal of Restrictions on Political, Civil, and Religious Liberties," also shall apply.

3. Pending repeal of laws imposing restrictions on the motion picture industry, making it a channel for dissemination of propaganda, their enforcement shall be suspended.

4. No punitive action will be taken by the Japanese Government or any of its agencies against motion picture companies, producers, actors, directors or other persons or associations of persons engaged in the motion picture or legitimate theater industry for exercising their lawful freedom of speech.

5. Steps shall be taken to repeal the following laws and or regulations which are inconsistent with the Supreme Commander's directives enumerated in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this order, subject laws including but not restricted to: (List of Companies)

Eigaho, Horitsu Dai 66, 5 April, Showa 14 (1939)
Eigaho, Kaisei, Horitsu Dai 35, Showa 16 (1941)
Eigaho, Fusoku, Horitsu Dai 35, Showa 16 (1941)
Eigaho Shikkorei Chokurei Dai 668, 26 Sept. Showa 14 (1939)
Eigaho, Kaisei, Chokurei 916. Showa 15 (1940)
Eigaho, Fusoku, Chokurei 916, Showa 1515 (1940)
Eigaho, Shikko Kisoku; Naimu, Mombu, and Kosei Shorei Dai 1, 27 Sept. Showa 14 (1939)
Eigaho, Kaisei; Naimu, Mombu, and Kosei Shorei Dai 37, Sept. Showa 14 (1940)
Eigaho, Kakurei, Naimu, Mombu, Kosei Shorei Dai 1, December, Showa 15 (1940)
Eigaho, Kakurei, Naimu, Mombu, Kosei Shorei Dai 1, June, Showa 16 (1941)
Eigaho, Fusoku, Shorei Dai 37, September, Showa 15 (1940)
Eigaho, Kakurei, Naimu, Mombu, Kosei Shorei Dai 1, April Showa 18 (1943)
Eigaho, Kakurei, Naimu, Mombu, Kosei Shorei Dai 1, December, Showa 18 (1943)
Eigaho, Kakurei, Naimu, Mombu, Kosei Shorei Dai 1, January, Showa 19 (1944)
Eigaho, Fusoku, Kakurei, Shorei, Dai 1, December, Showa 15 (1940)
Eigaho, Fusoku, Shorei Dai 1, June, Showa 16 (1941)
Eigaho, Fusoku, April 13, Showa 18 (1943)

6. In addition to rendering the foregoing laws inoperative, necessary instructions will be issued to prefecture and metropolitan authorities, including police agencies, directing their repeal of any and all local censorship rules, regulations or laws, to insure that the spirit of the directives is observed by them.

7. Steps shall be taken to repeal the following Tokyo Metropolitan Police Regulations:

a. "Metropolitan Police Station Official Publication—(Supplement) April 1, 1944 Showa 19.

Saturday—Metropolitan Police Rules No. 9

Rules and Regulations governing all forms of public performances—April 1, 1944 (Showa 19)" (Section 1 to 95)

b. "Metropolitan Police Rule No. 10.

Rules and Regulations governing all motion pictures—April 1, 1944 (Showa 19)"
(Section 1 to 40)

c. "Public Morality No. 682—April 15, 1944 (Showa 19)

Notification of Rules and Regulations governing all public performances and motion pictures."
(Sections 1 to 25)
(Appendix)

"Rules and Regulations for executing the Motion Picture Law." (Section 1 to 28)

These laws, rules or regulations give broad supervisory power to the police, in addition to their censorship provisions. Such power include deciding who shall work in the industry, passing on the financial condition of an owner, checking on the behavior or attitude of an employee, controlling the proportion of foreign films exhibited, preventing actors from walking on the street in stage costume, determining the issuance of passes, and examining the minutes of a stock-holder's meeting. These powers, no free people can entrust to a police.

8. The few sections of these rules which deal with matters of Safety Regulations and Building Zoning restrictions shall remain in effect until the Japanese Government shall re-enact such regulations for the protection and safety of the public against fire and structural hazards in the motion picture industry.

9. Necessary instructions will be issued to Prefectural Authorities including all police agencies, directing the repeal of any and all similar local rules, regulations or laws which conflict with the spirit or intent of this directive.

10. It is the purpose and intent of this directive to free the Japanese motion picture industry from government domination and to permit the industry to reflect the democratic aspirations of the Japanese people. In due time (when the Japanese motion picture companies have demonstrated good faith), it is envisaged that they will establish an industry-wide committee which will act as a policing agency.

11. The report required of the Japanese Government in paragraph 8 of the directive of 27 September will include a statement of action taken to comply with this directive.

For the Supreme Commander:
H. W. Allen,
Colonel, A.G.D.
Assist. Adjutant General

General Headquarters Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

October 24, 1945

Memorandum for: Imperial Japanese Government
Through: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
Subject: Revision of Requirement for Printing Materials.

1. Reference is made to memorandum concerning release of printing material, dated 15 October 1945.

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2. You are directed to reduce the amount of material available for sale of Mainichi, Yomiuri and Asahi newspaper companies to permit publication by each of them of 215,000 single sheet newspapers, "11 x 16" every third week.

3. Revised estimate of weekly requirement is:

a. Sixty-three (63) reams (two and one-half roles of newsprint "64" .wide.

b. One hundred and twenty-six (126) pounds of "newsblack" printing ink.

c. Suitable wrapping and tying material to package one hundred and ten (110) bundles, "12 x 16".

4. Acknowledgement is directed.

For the Supreme Commander:
H. W. Allen,
Colonel, A.G.D.
Assist. Adjutant General

General Headquarters Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

AG 461 (26 Oct. 45) ESS/RP
26 October 1945

Memorandum for: Imperial Japanese Government
Through: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
Subject: Elimination of Newspaper Publishers' Associations Control over Distribution of Paper

1. The Japanese Government will assume the responsibility of distributing newsprint and foreign-type papers to publishers as of 1 November 1945 or as soon thereafter as practicable.

2. The Japan Newspaper League (Nippon Shimbun Renmei) and Japan Publishers' Association (Nippon Shuppan Kyokai) now controlling the distribution of newsprint and foreign-type papers will no longer perform this function.

3. The Japanese Government will create a paper rationing organization consisting of two sections, one section to be responsible for distributing foreign paper for books and mafazines, the other section to be responsible for distributing newsprint. Each section will be composed of (a) government officials (b) representatives of large and small publishers (c) at least three well-known disinterested individuals.

4. The Japanese Government will submit to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces within ten days after receipt of this directive the following information:

a. A statement of the principles and policies which will govern paper distribution.

b. The names of the individuals making up the rationing organization and whom they represent.

5. The Japanese Government will submit to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers at the end of each month a complete and detailed report of the paper distribution activities during that month. The report will include the following information relevant to (a) newsprint (b) foreign type paper:

a. Total quantity of newsprint and foreign-type paper available for distribution during the given month.

b. A description of the basis on which the publishers were allocated paper.

c. The following facts about each publisher receiving allocation:

(1) Name and location of company.
(2) Amount of paper allocated.
(3) Name of each publication and its circulation.
(4) Present allocation, expressed as percentage of average monthly amount received during period January 1944 through August 1945.

d. A complete statement concerning rejected applicants for paper, including name, location, name and nature of proposed publication, amount requested and reason for rejection.

6. An acknowledgment of this memorandum is directed.

For the Supreme Commander:
H. Wallen,
Colonel, A.G.D.
Assist. Adjutant General

General Headquarters Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

AG 000.76 (29 Oct. 45) SS RP
29 October 1945

Memorandum for: Imperial Japanese Government
Through: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
Subject: November 1935 Allotments of Foreign Paper and Newsprint

1. Until such time as the paper rationing organization is established by the Japanese Government and actively functioning, the November 1945 allotments of paper and newsprint will remain the same as the October 1945 allotments.

2. Acknowledgment is directed.

For the Supreme Commander:
H. W. Allen,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Assist. Adjutant General

General Headquarters Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

AG 676.3 (2 Nov 45) CCS
20 November, 1945

Memorandum for: Imperial Japanese Government
Through: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
Subject: Control of Radio Communications

1. Certain radio circuits and broadcasting stations now are being operated by the Japanese Government or by Japanese private agencies.

2. No additions to any radio circuits or to the number of broadcasting stations will be made, and no changes in points of communication, in location of transmitting stations or associated central offices, or in call signs, frequencies, power output methods of communication, or in ownership of transmitting or receiving facilities will be made without registering such changes with the Civil Communications Section of this Headquarters, through the Japanese Imperial Government, at least ten (10) days in advance of the proposed date of institution of the additional operation or change. The document of registration shall be in English on "8 x 10½" paper typed or printed on one side only and authenticated by a competent official of the Japanese Imperial Government. It shall contain full details of the projected operation, and explanation of the need or reason for the change or additional service, and a bill of major materials if new construction is contemplated. The ten (10) day period of notice shall not commence to run until the document of registration has been delivered to this Headquarters and receipted by an Officer signing for the Chief, Civil Communications Section. In the absence of disapproval by this Headquarters, the proposed addition or change may be instituted at the end of the ten (10) by period. However, the filing of the document of registration and the expiration of the ten (10) day period of notice without disapproval this Headquarters, will not be construed as approval by the Supreme Commander of the change or addition, and will not prejudice his right to require modification or recision of the change or addition at a later date.

3. Direct correspondence between the Civil Communications Section and the Board of Communications on matters within the scope of this memorandum is authorized.

For the Supreme Commander:
H. W. Allen,
Colonel, A.G.D.
Assist. Adjutant General

General Headquarters Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

AG 000.76 (21 Dec. 45) CIS

21 December, 1945

Memorandum for: Imperial Japanese Government

Through: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

Subject: Suspension of Newspaper Ise Shimbun

1. The Japanese Imperial Government will issue the necessary orders to suspend publication of the daily newspaper Ise Shimbun.

2. This suspension is to be effective as of 0001 hours, 27 December 1945 and ending 2400 hours 28 December 1945.

For the Supreme Commander:
H. W. Allen,
Colonel, A.G.D.
Assist. Adjutant General

WHO'S WHO IN THE JAPANESE PRESS

ABE, Chotaro

Retired. b. 1884, Fukuoka Pref.; Career: grad. Meiji Law School; joined The Fukuoka Nichinichi Shimbun, 1908; Editor-in-Chief, 1935; Vice-Pres., 1940; Pres., The Nishi Nihon Shimbun, 1945; Retired, 1946. Address: 109-3, Hamada-machi, Fukuoka City.

ABE, Kenichi

D. Econ.; Columnist; b. 1890, Tokushima Pref.; Career: grad. Waseda Univ., political econ. 1912; lecturer, Doshisha Univ. & Waseda Univ.; Editor-in-Chief, The Mainichi Shimbun. Publications: Books on Political Economy. Address: 640-1, Nogata-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

ABE, Shinnosuke

Advisor to the Mainichi Shimbun; b. 1884, Gumma Pref. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., literature; served as the Managing Editor, Editor-in-Chief with the Mainichi Shimbun. Publications: "On New Faces", "New Faces and the World," etc. Address: Kogenji, Sosha-machi, Gumma-gun, Gumma Pref.

ABE, Shizuo

Pres., The Hokkaido Shimbun; b. 1894, Hokkaido. Career: grad, Tokyo Univ., engineering, 1917; after graduating the university served with the government as an engineer from 1918 to 1945: was made the director of The Hokkaido Shimbun, November, 1945; was made the president, 1946. Publications: published several books on engineering. Address: Nishi-6-chome, Kita-hachijo, Sapporo City, Hokkaido.

AKEHI, Hajime

Pres., The Kyoto Nichinichi Shimbun; b. 1897, Ehime Pref. Career: grad. Pacific Union Univ. 1931. General Manager, the Osaka Branch Office, The Yomiuri Shimbun; Pres., The Toyo Electric Metro Mfg. Co; appointed to the present position, 1946. Address: 30, Doda, Kaiden, Shin Kamihashi-mura, Kyoto.

AKIMOTO, Zenjiro

Editor-in-Chief, The Yukan Fukunichi; b. 1905, Fukuoka Pref. Career: Joined The Yukan Fukunichi-sha, 1921; appointed to the present position 1946. Address: Tojin-machi, Fukuoka City.

AMAGI, Tokuji

Auditor, The Nippon Times; b. 1893, Aomori Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., 1917; 1st Secretary, Japanese Embassy in the Soviet Union; Consul General at Alexandria; Councillor, Japanese Embassy in Brazil; joined The Nippon Times, 1940. Address: 7, Shoto-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

ASAI, Yoshito

General Manager, Editorial Dept., The Mainichi Shimbun (Osaka); b. 1901, Osaka; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., politics, 1929; joined The Mainichi Shimbun (Osaka), 1931; Associate City Editor, 1940; Enterprises Manager, 1943; City Editor, 1945; General Manager, Editorial Dept., 1947. Address: 958, Minami, Takaishi-machi, Izumi-kita-gun. Osaka.

ASAKURA, Shido

Pres., The Kobe Shimbun; b. 1893, Fukui Pref. Career: grad. Kyoto Univ., literature, 1917; Chief of the Moji Branch Office, The Osaka Asahi Shimbun; Assistant Editor-in-Chief of the same newspaper. Address: 1301, Kawausogawa, Sumiyoshi-mura, Buko-gun, Hyogo Pref.

ASHIDA, Hitoshi

L.L.D.; M.H.R.; b. 1887, Kyoto Pref. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., law, 1912; attended 1st and 2nd League of Nations Assemblies at Geneva 1920 and 1921; delegate Econ. & Fin. Conf., Geneva 1922; chief 2nd sect. Information Bur. of Foreign Office 1923; 1st sec. Emb. in Constantinople 1925; councillor of same 1929; same Belgium 1930; retired and returned to the Diet 1932; unofficial envoy to U.S.A. and Eur. to present Japan's side of Sino-Japanese hostilities Nov. 1937—Feb. 1938; President and Editor of The Japan Times and Mail 1933—40. Premier & Minister of Foreign Office, March—Oct., 1948. Publications: The pre-history of the World War II, The "Balkans" European Diplomacy after Paris Peace Conference. Legal Status of the the Straits, Explanatory Remarks on Modern Diplomatic Questions, Contemporary Diplomatic History of the World, etc. Address: 1, Sanno, Otaku, Tokyo. Tel. 1-2850.

ASOMURA, Hidekazu

Auditor & Editor-in-Chief, The Akita Sakigake Shimbun; b. 1903 Akita Pref. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., literature, 1929 joined The Akita Sakigake Shimbun, 1941; appointed Editor-in-Chief, 1946. Address: 14, Sue-cho, Naka-kamono-machi, Akita City.

BABA, Tsunego

Pres., The Yomiuri Shimbun; b. 1875, Okayama Pref. Career: left Waseda College without finishing the whole course, 1900; Editor-in-Chief, The Japan Times; Reporter, The Oriental Times, New York; Editor-in-Chief, The Kokumin Shimbun; Member of Peers' House. Publications: Review on Contemporary Characters, Life of OKUMA Shigenobu, On ITO Hakubun, Provinces and Characters, On Parliamentary System, Government by Peole, etc. Address: c/o Hirashima, 2237, Sakurayama, Zushi, Yokosuka City.

CHIBA, Yujiro

Pres. & Editor-in-Chief, The Chukyo Shimbun; b. 1898, Tokyo. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., law, 1922; joined The Tokyo Asahi Shimbun 1922; made Pres. The Chukyo Shimbun 1946. Address: c/o H. Ito, 1-1, Hukigami Honmachi, Chigusa-ku, Nagoya City.

DATE, Genichiro

Member of Councillors' House; President, The Shimane Shimbun; b. 1874, Shimane Pref. Career: grad. Doshisha Univ.; Editor-in-Chief, The Kokumin Shimbun; Editor-in-Chief, The Yomiuri Shimbun; Pres., The Kokumin Shimbun; Pres., The Japan Times; Pres., The Shimane Shimbun, 1946. Address: 199, Nakahara-cho, Matsue City, Shimane Pref.

EJIRI, Susumu

Chief, Editorial Dept., The Japan Newspaper Publishers' & Editors' Association; b. 1908, Fukushima Pref.

Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., law, 1932; joined The Nihon Dempo Tsushinsha, 1932; joined Domei News Agency 1936; Chief of the Berlin Branch Bur. of Domei 1939—1945; Joined Kyodo News Agency 1946; joined The Japan Newspaper Publishers' & Editors' Association 1947. Address: 561, Gokurakuji, Kamakura City, Kanagawa Pref.

ENCHI, Yoshimatsu

Chief, Receipt Bur., National Diet Library; b. 1895, Ishikawa Pref. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., law; joined The Bank Of Korea; Editorial Writer, The Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun; The Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun's special correspondent in Europe. Publications: Aspects of the World, Transition of the World, History of Germany, On International Relations, Problems of War Economy, The Life of Gradstone. Address: 17, Shimizu-cho, Yanaka, Daito-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 83-0793.

ENJOJI, Jiro

Director & Editor-in-Chief, The Nihon Keizai Shimbun; b. 1907, Chiba Pref. Career: grad. Waseda Univ. 1933; joined The Chugai Shogyo Shimpo 1933; appointed overseas correspondent 1940; Economic News Editor 1941; Editor-in-Chief 1946. Address: 1487-2, Takada-honmachi, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

FUJII, Riichi

Pres. & Editor-in-Chief, The Fukui-Shimbun; b. 1908, Fukui Pref. Career: grad. Fukui Industrial College. Address: Shichiken, Onomachi. Ono-gun, Fukui Pref.

FUKUDA, Kyosuke

Managing Director & Editor-in-Chief, The Tokyo Shimbun: b. 1903, Tochigi Pref. Career: grad. Dartmouth Univ.; Editor-in-Chief, The Miyako Shimbun 1933; Managing Editor 1936; Vice-President 1940; Director, The Tokyo Shimbun, 1943; Editor-in-Chief, 1945. Address: 2933, Katase, Kamakura-gun Kanagawa Pref.

FUKUDA, Eisuke

Purged; b. 1880, Tochigi Pref.; Career: grad. Yokohama Commercial School; was made Pres., The Miyako Shimbun, 1919; Director, The Tokyo Shimbun, 1942; Pres., 1945. Address: 818, Seijo-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

FUKUDA, Masanosuke

Sports Desk staff, The Mainichi Shimbun. b. 1897, Tokyo. Career: grad. Waseda Univ. 1919; been to America as Devis Cup Champion, 1923—1925; joined The Mainichi Shimbun, 1927. Publications: Lawn Tennis, Tennis, This One Tennis Ball. Address: 154—1, Totsuka-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

FUJIWARA, Kanji

Editor-in-Chief, The Mainichi Shimbun; b. 1895, Kyoto Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., literature, 1923; joined The Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun 1923; Supt., The Mechanical Dept., 1946. Publications: Newspaper & Social Culture. Address: 6, Kokubu, Ichikawa City, Chiba Pref.

FURUGAKI, Tetsuro

Docteur en droit; Executive Director, NHK; b. 1900, Kagoshima Pref. Career: grad. del'Universite de Lyon of France 1923; Secretary of the League of Nations; Chief, London Bur. of The Asahi-Shimbun; Assistant Editor-in-Chief, Editorial Dept., The Asahi Shimbun; Advisor to the Central Liaison Office, Foreign Office; Member of Peers' House, Publications: On Mandate of the League of Nations, The League of Nations and World Peace, Melancholy of London. Address: 316-3, Kamiosaki, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

FURUNO, Inosuke

Purged; b. 1891, Tokyo; Career: grad. Waseda Univ., politics, 1913; Chief, London Bur. for Kokusai Tsushin, 1925; General Manager, The Shimbun Rengo, 1931; Director, Domei News Agency, 1936; Managing Director, Domei News Agency, 1939—1945. Address: 978, Kojima, Nunoda, Chofu-machi, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo.

FUSE, Katsuji

Purged; b. 1886, Niigata Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Foreign Languages College, 1907; served The Mainichi Shimbun for thirty-five years; sent overseas nine times, and had interviews with Chan-kaisheck, Lenin and Stalin. Publications: wrote much about the Soviet Union. Address: 824, Unane-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

GONDA, Yasunosuke

Executive Director, NHK; b. 1887, Tokyo. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., literature; lecturer, Economic Dept., Tokyo Univ.; Researcher, the Ohara Social Problems Institute; Special Officer, Education Ministry. Publications: People's Amusement Problem, Gonda's German-Japanese Dictionary; Translation of Buecher's National Economy. Address: 27, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

GOTO, Takeo

Pres., The Ibaraki Shimbun; b. 1893, Tokyo. Career: grad. Keio Univ., politics, 1893; joined The Jiji-Shimpo; Political News Editor, Managing Editor, Director & Business Manager, London & New York Correspondent; Education Minister's Secretary; Managing Director, The Tohoku Coal Mines Co., Director, The Nihon Gold Mines Co. Publications: Lectures on Newspaper. The Newspaper Industry as Enterprise. Address: 16, Minami-cho, Mito City, Ibaraki Pref.

HAGIWARA, Chuzo

Editorial Dept. Manager, Kyodo News Agency; b. 1901, Tochigi Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Commercial University, 1929; joined Nihon Dempo Tsushinsha, 1901; joined Domei News Agency, 1910; been to New York, 1911 to 1914; appointed foreign news editor, 1915; English News Edition Editor, 1945; Editorial Dept. Manager, 1945. Address: 29, Tennoji-cho, Yanaka, Dai-to-ku, Tokyo.

HAMADA, Tsunejiro

A staff of General Management Dept., The Tsahi Shimbun; b. 1899, Wakayama Pref. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., law, 1923; joined The Asahi Shimbun (Political News Desk), 1923; been to London to report about the London Naval Armament Reduction Conference, 1929; been to Berlin as a special correspondent, 1933 to 1940; returned home, 1940 and served as editorial writer. Publications: Denmark, a Peaceful Country. Address: 945, Wada-honmachi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

HARA, Tadao

Pres., The Hakodate Shimbun: b. 1900, Nagano Pref.; Career: grad. Waseda College, 1922; made Managing Director, The Hakodate Shimbun, 1939; Pres., The Shin Hakodate Shimbun, 1941; Director & General Bus. Manager, The Hokkaido Shimbun; Pres., The Hakodate Shimbun, 1946. Address: 72, Funami-cho, Hakodate City.

HARA, Tameo

General Manager, The Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo); b. 1900, Kumamoto Pref.; grad. Kyushu-gakuin School, 1920; joined The Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbun; appointed General Manager, 1946. Address: 3, Tomoe-cho, Nishikubo, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

HASEBE, Tadasu

Managing Director & Chief Editorial Writer, The Asahi Shimbun; b. 1901, Kumamoto Pref. Career: grad. Waseda Univ., politics, 1926; joined The Tokyo Asahi Shimbun, 1926; appointed chief, Research Desk; Political and Econ. News Editor, 1942; Assistant Editor-in-Chief, 1945; Managing Director, 1946. Publications: On Proportional Representative System. Address: 806-3, Magome-machi, Ota-ku, Tokyo.

HASEGAWA, Saiji

Managing Director, Jiji Press; b. 1903, Aomori Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., law., 1928; joined Domei News Agency, appointed Foreign News Editor, 1936; Chief, Domei's Bur. in London; Secret. of Editorial Dept.; Overseas News Editor, 1945; Managing Director, Jiji Press. Address: 2836, Denen Chofu, Ota-ku, Tokyo.

HASEGAWA, Shinichi
Managing Editor, the Nippon Times; Instructor, Waseda Univ., b. 1902; Tokyo; Career: grad. Keio Univ., 1927; studied at the school of Journalism, Columbia Univ., New York, 1931; formerly special correspondent at Washington and Geneva for the Jiji Shimpo. Address: 1075, Narita, Chiba Pref.

HATA, Hiroshi
Director & Editor-in-Chief, The Sekai Nippo; b. 1904, Saga Pref.; Career: grad. The Tokyo Univ., law, 1927; joined Nihon Dempo Tsushinsha, 1927; joined Domei News Agency, 1933; appointed Chief, Planning Section, Chief, Domei's Bur. in Saigon, French Indochina; joined The Kahoku Shimpo, 1944, appointed Managing Editor and Vice-President; joined The Sekai Nippo, made Pres. and Editor-in-Chief, 1946. Publications: Present Industrial Situation in French Indo-china. Address: 715-2, Denen Chofu, Ota-ku, Tokyo.

HATANAKA, Suetaka
Editor-in-Chief, The Minami Nihon Shimbun; b. 1903, Kagoshima Pref.; Career: grad. Kanda Seinen Middle School, 1921; joined Kagoshima Asahi Shimbun, 1925; joined Domei News Agency, 1941; Editor-in-Chief, The Kagoshima Nippo, 1943; Editor-in-Chief, The Minami Nihon Shimbun, 1945. Address: 80, Takashi-cho, Kagoshima City.

HATTANDA, Kakuichiro
Pres., The Hochi Shimbun; b. 1901, Hokkaido; Career: served with the Chugai-shogyo Shimpo, 1925—1933; joined The Yomiuri Shimbun, and appointed Circulation Manager, 1937; Business Manager, The Manila Shimbun, 1942; Business Manager, The Yomiuri Shimbun, 1945; joined The Hochi Shimbun and made President, 1948. Address: 84-3, Nakamachi, Urawa City, Saitama Pref.

HIRAI, Tsunejiro
Editor-in-Chief, The Osaka Nichinichi Shimbun; b. 1898, Osaka; grad. Osaka Commercial Univ.; Assistant Editor, Asahishimbun (Osaka). Address: 43, Oide-machi, Nishimiya City, Hyogo Pref.

HIRANO, Taro
Managing Director, The Mainichi Shimbun; b. 1902, Osaka; Career: grad. Osaka Foreign Trade School, joined The Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, 1921; Circulation Manager, 1939; Manager of the Manila Shimbun, 1942; Business Manager, 1944; Managing Director, 1946. Address: 5-1, Tachibana-dori, Toyonaka City, Osaka.

HIRATA, Yoichiro
Pres., The Ehime Shimbun; b. 1908, Ehime Pref.; Career: grad. Kyoto Univ. literature, 1932; served as a reporter with The Mainichi Shimbun and The Kyoto Nichinichi Shimbun; then joined The Ehime Shimbun, appointed Managing Editor and later Business Manager, appointed to the present position in 1945. Address: 1, Ichimancho, Matsuyama City, Ehime Pref.

HISA, TOMOTAKA
Director & Managing Editor, The Hakodate Shimbun; b. 1902, Fukushima Pref.; Career: grad. Waseda Univ., political economy, 1923; Desk Editor, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo), 1939; Managing Editor, The Chubu Nihon Shimbun, 1945; Director & Managing Editor, The Hakodate Shimbun, 1946. Address: 20, Saiwai-cho, Hakodate City, Hokkaido.

HONDA, Chikao
Director & Editor-in-Chief, The Mainichi Shimbun (Osaka); b. 1899, Kagoshima Pref.; Career: left Waseda Univ. without finishing the whole course, 1920; joined The Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, 1924; Editor-in-Chief, 1945; Director, 1945. Address: 197, Sanjo-cho, Ashiya City, Hyogo Pref.

HOSHIJIMA, Kishiro
Pres., The Yukan Okayama; b. 1895, Okayama Pref.; Career: grad. Waseda Univ., political economy, 1920; Political News Editor, The Chugoku Mimpo, 1934; Executive Auditor, The Godo Shimbun, 1943; Pres., the same, 1946. Address: 232, Hamamoto-cho, Okayama City.

HOSOKAWA, Takamoto
Managing Editor, The Shakai Shimbun, Honorable Associated Staff, The Asahi Shimbun; b. 1900, Kumamoto Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., law, 1923; Political News Editor, The Asahi Shimbun; Chief, Asahi Shimbun's Bur. in New York; Managing Editor, the same; Advisor to the same. Address: 4832, Kanoezuka-cho, Oi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

ICHIE, Jutaro
Director & Managing Editor, The Chubu-keizai Shimbun; b. 1908, Aichi Pref.; Career: grad. Keio Univ., 1932; City Editor, The Shin Aichi Shimbun, 1941; Chief, Research Section, The Chubu Nihon Shimbun; Political & Economic News Editor, 1946. Address: 18, Takasuga-cho, Nakamura-ku Nagoya City.

IIZAWA, Shoji
Promoter, the founding of The Tokyo Keizai Shimbun and Executive Director & Editor-in-Chief, The Nihon Kyoiku Shimbun; b. 1901, Nagano Pref.; Career: grad. Meiji Univ., econ., 1924; joined The Chugai Nippo, 1924; appointed Assistant Editor-in-Chief; Joined The Keijo Nippo,, made director 1942 to 1944; Director, The Nihon Shimbun-kai (Japan Press Institute); General Manager, Nihon Shimbun Remmei (Japan League Newspapers). Publications: History of Parties in Japan, Manual of Politics. Behind Hitler's Regime. Address: 662-3, Amanuma, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

IMAI, Giichi
European-American News Editor, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo); b. 1904, Hyogo Pref.; Career: grad. Kansai Gakuin School, commerce, 1927; joined The Asahi Shimbun (Osaka), 1927; appointed to Chief, Asahi's Office in Buenosaires, 1941; Editorial Writer, 1944; appointed to the present position June, 1933. Address: 121-6, Asagaya, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

IMAMURA, Takeo
Adviser, The Hochi Shimbun; b. 1904, Tokyo; Career: grad. Keio Univ., econ., 1929; joined The Hochi Shimbun, 1929 and quitted the office, 1941; Director, The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, 1941—1946; joined The Hochi Shimbun, 1946 and appointed Editor-in-Chief; Publications: Translation, "Investment Fundamentals" by R. W. Babson; Economic Structure of World Powers. Address: 16-10, Nishikatamachi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo.

INOUE, Enzo
Director & Editor-in-Chief, The Tokyo Times; b. 1894, Saitama Pref.; Career: Self-taught; Copy-desk Editor, The Kokumin Shimbun; Assistant copy-desk editor, The Jiji Shimpo; Copy-desk Editor, The Manshu Shimbun. Address: 238, Shimo Daita-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

INOUE, Isamu
General Manager, The Jiji Press; b. 1901, Hiroshima Pref.; Career: grad. French Dept., Tokyo Foreign Languages School; Chief, Domei News Agency's Bur. in Paris; Chief, Domei News Agency's Bur. in Singapore; Director, The Jiji Press. Publications: The Fourth Republic of France, Letters from Liberated France, etc. Address: 850, Kami-renjaku, Mitaka-machi, Kita-tama-gun, Tokyo.

ISHIBASHI, Tanzan
Purged; b. 1884, Tokyo; Career: grad. Waseda Univ., religion, 1908; Editor-in-Chief, The Toyo Keizai Shimpo, 1924—1939; Pres., The Toyo Keizai Shimpo, 1939—1946; Finance Minister, Yoshida Cabinet, 1946—1947; Chief, Economic Stabilization Board, and Chief, the Board of Prices, January—March, 1947; was elected Member of the House of Representatives, 1947. Publications: wrote much about economy. Address: 705, Daimachi, Kamakura City, Kanagawa Pref.

ISHIHAMA, Tomoyuki
Prof., Kyushu Univ.; b. 1895, Hyogo Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., law, 1920; Prof., Kyushu Univ.; Editorial Writer, The Yomiuri Shimbun; again Prof., Kyushu Univ. after the World War II. Publications: Outline of Economic History, History of German Economy, Formation and Development of Capitalism, on New China, History of American Capitalism. Address: 531-1, Kamiuma, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

ISHIKAWA, Kinichi
Publications Manager, The Mainichi Shimbun. b. 1895, Tokyo. Career: grad. Princeton Univ. in U.S., 1919; joined The Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, 1921; then served as Chief, Mainichi's Bur. in London, chief, photo news desk, cheif, publications manager of the Mainila Shimbun; appointed to the present position in 1946. Address: 156-6, Asagaya, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

ISHIYAMA, Keijiro
Assistant Editor-in-Chief, The Asahi Shimbun (Osaka); b. 1904, Niigata Pref. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., commerce, 1929; Chief, Asahi's Branch Office in Bangkok, 1942—1945; Assistant Economic News Editor, Asahi (Osaka), 1943-1944; General Manager, Shonan (Singapore) Office, 1944. Address: c/o Asahi Shimbun Head-office (Osaka), 3-3, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

ISHIYAMA, Kenkichi
Staff member, Kyodo Keizai Kenkyujo (Kyodo Institute of Economy); b. 1882, Niigata Pref.; Career: grad. Keio-gijuku Commercial School, 1906; Editor, Mita Shogyo-kai (Economic (Edonomic Magazine); Editor, Nihon Shimbun and Maiyu Shimbun; founded the magazine "Diamond," 1913; served as the pre. of the magazine till 1939. Publications: How to Read the Budget Report, and some ten books. Address: 3390, Kurate, Oi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

ITAYA, Kotaro
Managing Director & Editor, The Saitama Shimbun; b. 1905, Akita Pref.; Career: grad. Akita Commercial School, 1926; Served with Domei News Agency, Nihon Press Association, Etc. Address: 108-5, Tokiwa-cho, Urawa City.

ITO, Masaki
Editor-in-Chief, The Bocho Shimbun; b. 1887, Yamaguchi Pref.; Career: grad. Waseda Univ., English literature, 1910; served with The Tokyo Mancho-ho, Dainihon Kodan-sha (a magazine publisher). Address: 17, Gogawara, Yamaguchi City.

ITO, Masanori
Pres., The Kyodo News Service, since Nov. 1945, concurrently Managing Director, The Japan Newspaper Publishers' & Editors' Assn., since July 1946. b. 1889, Ibaraki Pref. Career: grad. Keio Univ., 1913; joined The Jiji Shimpo, 1913; sent to London as Jiji correspondent, 1917; sent to Washington, 1921; appointed Director & Managing Editor, The Jiji Shimpo, 1924; retired from the Jiji Shimpo, 1932; appointed advisor to Domei News Agency; Managing Director, The Chubu Nippon Shimbun, concurrently Editor-in-Chief & Managing Editor, 1942; Pres., Kyodo News Service, 1945. Publications: The Eyes Toward America, 1932; Twenty Years as a Newspaperman; Handbook on Diplomacy, Handbook on Disarmament; The World & Japan; History of National Defense; A Fifty-Year History of Newspapers; A Historical Description of the World's Big Naval Battles; Great Battles & Military Strategies. Address: 5,857, Oi, Kaneko-machi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

ITO, Shukuta
Managing Director, The Shinano-Mainichi Shimbun; b. 1902, Nagano Pref.; Career: grad. Nagano Middle School, 1920; Assistant Managing Editor, 1942; Director & Managing Editor, 1943; Managing Director, 1946. Address: 258, Tsumashina, Nagano City, Nagano Pref.

IWAMOTO, Kiyoshi
General Manager & Managing Editor, Kyodo News Service; b. 1904, Hyogo Pref. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., law, 1927; joined Kokusai News Service, 1927; appointed Chief, Domei News Agency Bur. in New York, 1936; Foreign News Editor, 1937; Chief, General Head-office in Middle China 1942; Assistant Chief, General Head-office in Southern Regions, 1944; Chief, Branch-office in the Philippines, Aug. 1944; appointed to the present position since November, 1945. Address: 149-3, Kugayama, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

KADODA, Isao
Deputy Managing Editor, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo); b. 1902, Hiroshima Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., law, 1927; joined The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo), 1928; Chief, Communication Dept. for the South, 1943; Chief, Yokohama Branch Office, 1944; City Editor, 1945; Deputy Managing Editor, 1947. Address: 1321, Hase-machi, Kamakura City, Kanagawa Pref.

KADOWAKI, Makoto
Managing Editor & Chief Editorial Writer, The Osaka Times. b. 1912, Shimane Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., sociology, 1938; Econ. News Editor, Domei News Agency, 1938-1946; joined The Osaka Times; appointed Editor-in-Chief, 1947. Address: 74, Mitsugumi-cho, Joto-ku, Osaka City.

KADOYA, Seiichi
Managing Director, The Sasebo Jiji Shimbun, and Pres., Contractor Hoshino?gumi Ltd. b. 1896, Ehime Pref. Career: had no school education higher than primary school course. Address: 28, Wakaba-cho, Sasebo City, Nagasaki Pref.

KAJI, Ryuichi
Publications Manager, The Asahi Shimbun; 8. 1896, Hyogo Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., law, 1934; joined The Manchuria Railway Co., 1920; joined The Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbun, 1934; Assistant Editor-in-Chief, 1942; Publications Manager, 1946. Publications: The problems of Far East; Study on Soviet Union's Economy. Address: 97, Sakura-machi, Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

KAMAKURA, Kikuma
Managing Director & Managing Editor, The Shimotsuke Shimbun; b. 1905, Nagano Pref.; Career: left Meiji Univ. without finishing the whole course in 1923; had 20 years experience as a reporter with the Mainichi Shimbun; joined The Shimotsuke Shimbun, 1945; made director, Dec., 1945; Managing Director, 1946; Editor-in-Chief, 1946. Address: 2203, Daikan-cho, Utsunomiya City, Gumma Pref.

KAMBE, Iwao
Director, The Asahi Shimbun. b. 1900, Ishikawa Pref. Career: grad. Tokyo Commercial Univ., 1924; Chief, Accounts Section, The Asahi Shimbun (Osaka), 1940; Assistant General Manager, 1945; Director, 1946. Address: 1-508, Higashi Otsuka, Takawashi-mura, Kawachi-gun, Osaka.

KAMO, Katsuo
Director & Editor-in-Chief, The Mainishi Shimbun (West); b. 1895, Ibaraki Pref.; Career: grad. Kyoto Univ., law, 1922; joined The Mainichi Shimbun, 1924; Assistant Managing Editor, The Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo), 1942; Director, 1945. Address: 2537-2, Hommura, Moji City, Yamaguchi Pref.

KAMOI, Tatsuo
Business Manager, The Mainichi Shimbun (Osaka); b. 1904, Osaka; Career: grad. Kansai Univ., commerce, 1925; joined The Mainichi Shimbun, 1926; Circulation Manager, 1942; Assistant Business Manager, 1945; Business Manager, 1946. Address: 414-6, Uenoshiba, Sakai City, Osaka.

KANDA, Kazuo
Managing Director, The Mainichi Shimbun; b. 1895, Aomori Pref.;

Career: grad. Waseda Univ., 1919; joined The Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbun, 1926; appointed Assistant Econ. News Editor, 1933; Chief, Yokohama Branch Office, 1936; Chief, Personnel Affairs Dept., The Mainichi Shimbun (Osaka); Assistant Editor-in-Chief, The Mainichi Shimbun (West) 1945; Director & Editor-in-Chief, The Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo); Managing Director, 1946. Address: 2729, Kisshoji, Musashino-machi, Kita-tama-gun, Tokyo.

KANECHIKA, Yasushi

Pres., The Seiji Shimbun. b. 1897, Hiroshima Pref. Career: grad. Meiji Univ., 1923; Political News Editor, The Mainichi Shimbun; Director, The Yomiuri Shimbun.

KANEKO, Yoshio

Director & Managing Editor, The Sun Shashin Shimbun; b. 1899, Ibaraki Pref.; Career: grad. Keio Univ., law, 1924; joined The Mainichi Shimbun (Osaka), 1924; Chief, Communication Dept., The Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo); Chief, Film Dept., The Mainichi Shimbun (Osaka); Chief(Physical Dept., The Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo). Address: 1021-7, Kami-meguro, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

KANNO, Chiyoo

Managing Director, The Kahoku Shimpo; b. 1902, Miyagi Pref.; Career: grad. Keio Univ., econ., 1928; joined The Kahoku Shimjo, 1928; made Director, 1942; made Managing Director, 1946. Address: 33, Zentsuji-dori, Sendai City, Miyagi Pref.

KASAI, Hiroshi

Managing Editor, The Mainichi Shimbun (West); b. 1900, Mie Pref.; Career; grad. Waseda Univ., politics, 1924; joined The Manichi Shimbun (Osaka), 1924; Assistant Managing Editor, The Mainichi Shimbun (West), 1945; Managing Editor, The Mainichi Shimbun (West), 1946. Address: c/o Yamaji, 29, Daimon-cho, Kokura City, Fukuoka Pref.

KASE, Toshio

Managing Editor, The Chiba Shimbun; b. 1910, Chiba Pref.; Career: grad. Nihon Univ., engineering, 1931; Assistant Chief, Yomiuri Shimbun's Branch Office in Chiba Pref.; News Editor, The Chiba Shimbun, 1945; Managing Editor, 1946. Address: 3366, Yonekura, Yokaichiba-machi, Sosa-gun, Chiba Pref.

KASHIMA, Isamu

Pres., The Yukan Mie; b. 1915, Tokyo; Career: grad. Tokyo Ushigome Commercial Middle School; at present holds the post of Director, Azuma Steel Work Co. Address: 204, Hamaisshiki, Yokaichi City, Mie Pref.

KASHIMURA, Minoru

Director, The Tokyo Shimbun; b. 1903, Ibaraki Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., literature, 1929; Cultural News Editor, The Miyako Shimbun, 1938; City Editor, 1940; Sports Editor, 1941; Director, The Tokyo Shimbun, 1946. Address: 3-4, Omote-machi, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

KATO, Gibun

Director, The Asahi Shimbun, & Managing Director, The Asahi Shimbun (West); b. 1899, Yamanashi Pref.; joined The Asahi Shimbun (Osaka), 1926; appointed Copy Desk Editor, 1940; Editorial Writer, 1943; Assistant Managing Editor, 1943; Chief, Communications Dept., The Asahi (Tokyo), 1944; Managing Editor, The Asahi (Tokyo), 1945; Director, The Asahi (West), 1946. Address: c/o Shiraishi, 1-469, Kamitomino, Kokura City, Fukuoka Pref.

KATO, Masuo

Chief, Foreign News Service Bur., Kyodo News Service; b. 1898, Aichi Pref.; Career: grad. Chicago Univ., U.S.A., 1923; lecturer, Nihon Univ., 1924; joined Kokusai Tsushin, Sept. 1924; joined Rengo Tsushin, 1926; sent to London for reporting London Armament Reduction Conference, 1930; sent to Geneva for reporting Geneva Conference, 1932; Chief, Domei News Agency's Bur. in Washington, Oct. 1936; Assistant Chief, Research Bur., 1940; Assistant Chief, Foreign News Service Bur., 1943; Managing Editor, Kyodo News Service, 1943. Address: 5,101, Ideishi-cho, Oi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

KATO, Minoo

General Manager, The Mainichi Shimbun (Osaka); b. 1901, Aichi Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., economics, 1924; joined The Mainichi Shimbun, 1924; Assistant Foreign News Editor, 1934; sent to Berlin as special correspondent, 1936; returned home and appointed Assistant Foreign News Editor, 1938; Chief, Mainichi Shimbun's Bur. in Berlin, 1941; Assistant Managing Editor, The Mainichi Shimbun (Osaka), 1945; General Manager, 1947. Address: 276, Hakuchoen, Furuichi-machi, Minami Kawachi-gun, Osaka.

KAWAI, Kazuo

A. B., 1926, M. A., 1928, Ph. D., 1938. Director & Editor-in-Chief, The Nippon Times. b. 1904, Tokyo. Career: grad. Stanford Univ., Calif., U.S.A., 1926; English Editor, Japanese-American News, San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A.; Instructor, later Assistant Professor of History, University of California at Los Angeles; joined the Nippon Times, 1941. Address: 485, Zaimokuza, Kamakura, Kanagawa Pref.

KIDO, Makoto

Retired. b. 1897, Fukuoka Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Commercial Univ., 1920; joined The Fukuoka Nichinichi Shimbun, 1922; Editor-in-Chief 1934; Director & the Head of the Tokyo Branch Office, 1947; Retired, 1947. Address: 161, Ronindani, Fukuoka City.

KITAGAWA, Chojiro

Managing Director, The Hokuriku Yukan Shimbun; b. 1898, Shiga Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., politics, 1924; served with the Jiji Shimpo as reporter; later served with several companies of heavy industry; then appointed to the present position. Address: Kita-wakajiri Kita-oumimura, Hagui-gun, Ishikawa Pref.

KITAURA, Keitaro

Pres., The Nara Nichinichi Shimbun; b. 1887, Nara Pref.; Career: grad. Kansai Univ.; 1917; presecutor, lawyer, Member of The House of Representatives; Director of the Institution of Spreading the Thoughts of the New Constitution. Publications: National Text-books & the Constitution, Manual on the Constitution. Address: 7, Shuku-in-cho, Nara City, Nara Pref.

KOBAYASHI, Kamechiyo

Business Manager, The Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo). b. 1897, Yamanashi Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo School of Physics, 1916; joined The Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbun, 1931; Circulation Manager, 1939; Chief, Circulation Bur., The Japan Leaguer of Newspapers, 1943; returned to The Mainichi Shimbun, 1946; appointed to the present position, 9, Kodai-machi, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

KOBORI, Shuji

Director & Editor-in-Chief, The Kumamoto Nichinichi Shimbun. b. 1894, Kumamoto Pref.; Career: left Waseda Univ. without finishing the complete course; joined The Kyushu Nichinichi Shimbun; Superintendent, Mechanical Dept., The Kumamoto Nichinichi Shimbun, Editor-in-Chief of the same. Address: 160, Honjo-machi, Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Pref.

KOJIMA, Fumio

Director & General Manager, The Yomiuri Shimbun; b. 1904, Tokyo. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., sociology, 1928; joined The Yomiuri Shimbun, 1928; Chief, Communication Section, 1938; Superintendent, Mechanical Dept., 1943; Director, 1945; Director & General Manager, 1946. Address: 216-2, Saginomiya-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

KOMATSU, Miyuki

Director, The Asahi Shimbun (Osaka); b. 1898, Nagano Pref.; Career:

grad. Kobe Commercial College, 1924; sent to America and Britain for investigating newspaper circulation business, 1936; Circulation Manager, 1937; Assistant Business Manager, 1941; Business Manager, The Asahi Shimbun (west), 1942; Business Manager, The Asahi Shimbun (Osaka), 1944; Director, 1946. Address: 23, Fukuchiin-machi, Nara Pref.

KOMATSU, Shigeru

Managing Director (in charge of technical affairs), NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation); b. 1903, Toyama Pref.; Career: grad. Waseda Univ., electricity, 1925; served with NHK for years. Address: 2,526, Amanuma, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

KONDO, Tahachiro

Director & Editor-in-Chief, The Nanshin Nichinichi Shimbun. b. 1892, Toyama Pref.; Career; gra. The Tokyo Book-keepers' School. Since 1912 has been engaged in newspaper business. Address: Benten-cho, Suwa City, Nagano Pref.

KOTABE, Keijiro

Editor-in-Chief, The Nishi Nihon Shimbun; b. 1906, Fukuoka Pref.; Career: grad. Graduate School, Tokyo Univ., Econ., 1932; joined The Fukuoka Nichinichi Shimbun, 1933; Chief, the same newspaper's Bur. in Shanghai, 1938; Econ. News Editor, 1941; Secretary, Editorial Writers' Room, The Nishi Nihon Shimbun, 1943; Assistant Editor-in-Chief, The Nishi Nihon Shimbun, 1944; Director, 1946; retired from directorship, 1944. Address, 104-2, Torigai, Fukuoka City.

KOYAMA, Nobuo

Director & Managing Editor, The Tokyo Shimbun. b. 1900, Niigata Pref.; Career: grad. Keio Univ., economics, 1927; Econ. News Editor, The Miyako Shimbun, 1934; Econ. News Editor, The Tokyo Shimbun, 1942; Director & Managing Editor, 1945. Address: 845, Kitakata, Ichikawa City, Chiba Pref.

KUMAGAI, Kanichi

Managing Director, The Bocho Shimbun; b. 1896, Yamaguchi Pref. Career: had no school education; held in the following positions: Circulation and Advertisement Manager, The Tokyo Jiji Shimpo; Chief, Keijo Nippo's Branch Office in Tokyo; Pres., The Kokai Nippo, Korea; Director, The Mainichi Shimpo, Soul, Korea. Address: 84, Murozumiura, Hikari City, Yamaguchi Pref.

KUNOO, Yuki

Pres., The Kochi Shimbun. b. 1886, Kochi Pref.; Career: Have had no school education; Chief, The Kochi Shimbun's Branch Office in Tokyo, later Director of the same newspaper. Address: 184, Nakakuma, Kochi City, Kochi Pref.

KURIBAYASHI, Tamio

Director, Deputy Managing Editor, Editorial Writer, The Tokyo Mimpo. b. 1894, Nagano Pref. Career: has had no school education; Editor, the magazine "Kaizo", 1923—1927; City Editor, The Shimbun Rengo, 1927—1934; City Editor, Domei News Agency, 1935—1945; Managing Editor & Business Manager, The Tokyo Mimpo, 1943. Address: 335-1, Okusawa-machi, Tamagawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

KURIYAMA, Toshio

Managing Director & Managing Editor, The Shin-hochi Shimbun; b. 1909, Ibaraki Pref.; Career: grad. Keio Univ., 1935; staff, The Yomiuri Shimbun, 1935—1048; joined The Hochi Shimbun, 1948, and appointed to the present position. Address: 332, Shimotakatsu, Tsuchiura City, Ibaraki Pref.

KUROGOCHI, Jushiro

Director, Business Manager & Supt. Mech. Dept., The Nanshin Nichinichi Shimbun. b. 1906, Nagano Pref. Career: grad. Waseda Univ., commerce, 1931; joined The Nanshin Nichinichi Shimbun, 1945.

KUROZAKI, Teijiro

Managing Editor, The Shin Osaka Shimbun; b. 1903, Osaka; Career: left Kansai-Gakuin school without finishing the whole course; joined The Osaka Jiji Shimpo, 1922; joined The Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, 1924; transferred to The Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbun, 1928; Cultural News Editor, 1942; joined The Shin Osaka Shimbun, 1946. Address: 23, Nanamatsutachibana, Amagasaki City, Hyogo Pref.

KUROZUMI, Tadashi

Managing Editor & Editorial Writer, The Asahi Shimbun (west); b. 1904, Okayama Pref.; Career: grad. Osaka Foreign Languages School, English, 1926; joined The Asahi Shimbun, 1926; Chief, Asahi's Bur. in Sydney, 1941; Chief, Photo News Desk, 1942; Chief, Asahi's Head-office in Peiping, 1943; Managing Editor, The Asahi Shimbun (west), 1946; Chief Editorial Writer, 1944. Address: Higashi Shimachi, Daikoku, Moji City.

KUSUMI, Ryunoshin

Director & Managing Editor, The Too-nippo; b. 1908, Aomori Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., law, 1931; Assistant Copy-desk Editor, The Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, 1942; Advisor to the editorial dept., 1945; Editor-in-Chief ,The Too Nippo, 1942. Address: 2-22, Wada, Kominato-machi, Higashi Tsuruga-gun, Aomori Pref.

KUSUYAMA, Yoshitaro

Director, The Mainichi Shimbun, & Editor-in-Chief and Liaison Officer, The Eibun (English) Mainichi. b. 1897, Wakayama Pref. Career: grad. Waseda Univ., 1920; joined The Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, 1920; studied in America, Britain and France, 1921—1925; Assistant Foreign News Editor, 1928—1933; Chief, the newspaper's branch office in Kobe, 1933; sent to Europe, 1939—1940; Foreign News Editor, 1941; retired the office, and joined The Nippon Times as President, 1944; appointed Pres., The Shanhai Times, Feb., 1945; returned to The Mainichi Shimbun and Editor-in-Chief (Tokyo), Sept., 1945; held the present position since April, 1947. Address: 1087-3, Kitazawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

MAEDA, Hisayoshi

Advisor to Sankei Printing Co. Ltd.; b. 1893, Osaka. Career: Received no higher education than a primary school course; Managing Director, The Osaka Shimbun; Director, The Mainichi Shimbun; Managing Director, The Sangyo Keizai Shimbun; Managing Director, The Osaka Jiji Shimpo. Address: 10, Kinugasa-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka.

MAEDA, Hisayoshi

Pres., The Osaka Jiji Shimpo; b. 1893, Osaka City; Career: had no higher education than a primary school course; Pres., The Yukan Osaka, 1927—1942; Pres., The Osaka Jiji Shimpo, 1935—1936; Director, The Mainichi Shimbun, 1938—1943; Managing Director, The Nihon Kogyo Shimbun, 1939—1942; Managing Director, The Osaka Shimbun, 1942—1946; Managing Director, The Sangyo-keizai Shimbun, 1942—1946; made Pres., The Osaka Jiji Shimpo, 1946. Address: 9-55, Hancho, Minomo-mura, Toyono-gun, Osaka.

MAEDA, Kiyoshi

Director & General Manager, The Tokyo Shimbun; b. 1897, Aomori Pref.; Career: grad. St. Paul's Univ., 1924; Copy Desk Editor, The Hokkai Times, 1933; Managing Director, The Muroran Nippo, 1941; General Affairs Manager, Japan Press Association, 1944; Director & General Manager, The Tokyo Shimbun, 1946. Address: 880, Wada Honmachi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

MAEDA, Tamon

Pres., Tokyo Tsushin Kogyo Co.; b. 1884, Osaka; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., 1909; government delegate to International Labor Conference; Editorial Writer, The Asahi Shimbun; Chief, Japan Cultural Hall in New York, U.S.A.; Governor, Niigata Pref.; Education Minister. Address: Okurayama,

Futoo-cho, Kita-ku, Minato, Yokohama City, Kanagawa Pref.

MAEDA, Yoshinori

Foreign News Editor, The Asahi Shimbun (Osaka); b. 1906; Hokkaido; Career: grad. Roman Univ., politics, 1936; joined The Asahi Shimbun and stayed in Rome, 1936; sent to Western Asia as correspondent, 1941; Chief, Asahi Shimbun's Bur. in Saigon; Foreign News Editor, The Asahi Shimbun (Osaka), 1946. Address: 1104, Asada, Toyonaka City, Osaka.

MAEKAWA, Shizuo

Managing Director, Editor-in-Chief and Superintendent, Mechanical Department, The Tokushima Shimbun; b. 1902, Hiroshima Pref.; Career: left Tokyo Foreign Languages School without finishing the whole course, 1922; joined The Kokumin Shimbun, 1923; joined The Mainichi Shimbun (Osaka), 1929; joined The Yomiuri Shimbun, 1935; Managing Director, The Tokushima Shimbun, 1944. Address: 19-2, Chuo-dori, Tokushima City, Tokushima Pref.

MARUYAMA, Kanji

Advisor to The Mainichi Shimbun; b. 1880, Nagano Pref.; Career: grad. Waseda Univ., 1901; Reporter, The Nihon Shimbun; sent to New York as the correspondent of The Osaka Asahi Shimbun; Economic News Editor, The Yomiuri Shimbun; Editor-in-Chief, The Keijo Nippo; Advisor to The Mainichi Shimbun. Address: 37-2, Nishi Takaido, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

MASATOMI, Emiiru

Assistant Chief, Liaison Section. The Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo); b. 1897, Okayama Pref.; Career: grad. Washington Univ., politics, 1920; joined The Mainichi Shimbun, 1925; Assistant Managing Editor, The Eibun Mainichi, 1933; sent to America, 1937; sent to Manila, 1942; Managing Editor, The English Manila Shimbun, 1942; Assistant Managing Editor, The Eibun Mainichi, 1946. Address: 83, Date-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

MASUDA, Toyohiko

Deputy Editor-in-Chief, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo); b. 1900, Fukuoka Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., law, 1924; joined The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo), 1934; Econ. News Editor, The Asahi Shimbun (Osaka), 1940; East Asiatic News Editor, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo), 1943; Managing Editor, The Java Shimbun, 1944; Associated Editor-in-Chief, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo), 1946. Address: 79, Kyodo-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

MATSUI, Hidejiro

Managing Director, The Shiga Shimbun; b. 1905, Shiga Pref.; Career: grad. Hachiman Commercial School, 1923; Auditor, The Shiga Shimbun, 1942; General Manager, Omi Trustee Co. Ltd., 1944; Managing Director, The Shiga Shimbun, 1945. Address: 1, Tamiya-cho, Otsu City, Shiga Pref.

MATSUKATA, Yoshisaburo

Director & Editor-in-Chief, Kyodo News Service; b. 1899, Tokyo; Career: gradfl Kyoto Univ., econ., 1922; sent to the Pacific Conference in 1933; joined The Shimbun Rengo, 1934; joined Domei News Agency and appointed Chief, Domei Bur. in North China, 1938; appointed Chief, Domei Bur. in Middle China, 1939; Managing Director, Manchukuo News Agency, 1942; Director and Managing Editor, Kyodo News Service, 1945. Address: 30, Reinanzaka, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

MATSUMOTO, Toru

Director & Managing Editor, The Ehime Shimbun; b. 1910, Ehime Pref.; Career: grad. Waseda Univ., English literature, 1933; had experiences as a reporter with The Fukuoka Nichinichi Shimbun and The Nishi Nihon Shimbun; later joined The Ehime Shimbun and appointed Assistant Managing Editor and then to the present position. Address: 879, Kuwabara-cho, Matsuyama City, Ehime Pref.

MATSUNAGA, Iwao

Managing Editor, The Eibun Mainichi (Osaka); b. 1905, Tokyo; Career: grad. Columbia Univ., U.S.A., 1929; joined The Mainichi Shimbun, 1932; sent to Manila, the Philippine, 1942; Assistant Managing Editor, The Eibun Mainichi (Osaka), 1946; Managing Editor, The Eibun Mainichi, 1947. Address: 197, Hagoromo, Takaishi-cho, Izumikita-gun, Osaka.

MATSUNAMI, Isamu

Managing Director & Chief, Planning Bur., The Sangyokeizai Shimbun; b. 1900, Osaka City; Career: grad. Osaka Foreign Trade School; joined The Nihon Kogyo Shimbun, 1933; Business Manager, 1941; Director, 1942; Publications Manager, 1946; Managing Director, 1946. Address: 33-1, Higashi, Minami-cho, Abeno-ku, Osaka City.

MATSUOKA, Kenichiro

Managing Editor, The Sun News Photos; b. 1914, Washington, D.C.; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., law, 1942; joined Domei News Agency as a reporter, 1942. 385-2, Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

MATSUSHITA, Motoyoshi

Pres., The Hyuga-nichinichi Shimbun; b. 1889, Kagoshima Pref.; Career: Staff of The Asahi Shimbun, 1919—1942, then appointed to the present position. Address: 35-2, Asahidori, Miyazaki City, Miyazaki Pref.

MATSUZAKI, Shojiro

Managing Director, The Ise Shimbun; b. 1894, Saga Pref.; Career: grad. Arita Industrial School, 1914; joined The Ise Shimbun as editorial writer, 1923; later served with The Shin Aichi-Shimbun, Mie-nichinichi Shimbun, Seshyu-mainichi Shimbun, etc., rejoined The Ise Shimbun and appointed director in 1937; appointed to the present position, 1947. Address: 705, Ueno, Komori, Tsu City, Mie Pref.

MIKOSHIBA, Takashi

Director & Editor-in-Chief, The Nanshin Nichinichi Shimbun; b. 1889, Nagano Pref.; Career: left Keio Univ., econ., without finishing the whole course, 1913; joined The Nanshin Nichinichi Shimbun, 1926; joined The Shinano Mainichi Shimbun, 1942; joined The Nanshin Nichinichi Shimbun, 1946. Address: Daiwa, Suwa City, Nagano Pref.

MISAWA, Takusaburo

Pres., The Nanshin Nichinichi Shimbun; b. 1900, Nagano Pref.; Career: left Waseda Univ., engineering, without finishing the whole course; engaged in newspaper business since 1936; appointed to the present position Nov., 1947. Address: Koyanagi-machi, Suwa City, Nagano Pref.

MIURA, Shigeo

Managing Director & Managing Editor, The Kyoto Nichinichi Shimbun; b. 1902, Gifu Pref.; Career: grad. Waseda Univ., law, 1925; Director & Managing Editor, The Yomiuri Shimbun; appointed to the present position, Dec., 1946. Address: 44, Tadekura-cho, Shimogamo, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto City.

MIURA, Shubun

Director & Managing Editor, The Chubu Nihon Shimbun; b. 1907, Aichi Pref.; Career: grad. Kyoto Univ., law, 1933; joined The Chubu Nihon Shimbun, 1933. Address: 326. Kako-machi, Chigusa-ku, Nagoya City.

MIYAGISHI, Yosamatsu

Pres., The Sanyo Choho; b. 1889, Ishikawa Pref.; Career: had no school education; Editor-in-Chief, The Chugoku Mimpo; Managing Director, The Godo Shimbun. Address: 898, Kamiifuku Nakamachi, Okayama City, Okayama Pref.

MIYAKE, Miyoji

Managing Director & Editor-in-Chief, The Shimane Shimbun; b. 1897, Okayama Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., politics, 1923; Official, Osaka Municipal Office, 1923—1945; Editor-in-Chief, The Shimane Shimbun, 1946. Address:

Mae-cho, Kitabori-cho, Matsue City, Shimane Pref.

MIYAKE, Shutaro
Special Staff, Cultural News Section, The Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo); b. 1892, Hyogo Pref.; Career: grad. Keio Univ., literature, 1918; joined The Mainichi Shimbun (Osaka), 1924; shifted to The Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbun; wrote much about dramas. Address; c/o Horino, Matsugasaki, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto City.

MORI, Shozo
Managing Editor, The Mainichi Shimbun(Tokyo); b. 1900, Shiga Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Foreign Languages School, Russian, 1938; Chief, Mainichi Shimbun's Bur., Harbin; sent to Moscow; Editorial Writer; Managing Editor. Address: 471, Kita Senzoku-cho, Ota-ku, Tokyo.

MORITA, Hisashi
Running Yuai Private School, Kyushu Industrial-Cultural Assn. b. 1890, Fukuoka Pref.; Career: grad. Waseda Univ., politics, 1915; Econ. News Editor, The Jiji Shimpo; Pres., The Kyushu Nippo; Managing Director, Manchurian Public Relations Office; Pres., Manchurian News Agency; Director, Nippon Press Association. Address: Sanjo, Dazai-fu machi, Chikushi-gun, Fukuoka Pref.

MOTO, Kazuo
Pres., The Toyama Shimbun; b. 1896, Ishikawa Pref.; Career: left Waseda Univ., without finishing the whole course; Editor-in-Chief, The Hokkoku Mainichi Shimbun. Address: 76, Shimo-dodomeki-cho, Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Pref.

MURAI, Sukemasa
Managing Editor, The Toyama Shimbun; b. 1899, Ishikawa Pref.; Career: left Nihon Univ. without finishing the whole course, 1919; Chief, Hokkoku Mainichi Shimbun's branch office in Toyama City; then appointed to the present position. Address: 199, Sogawa, Toyama City, Toyama Pref.

MURATA, Goro
B.A.; Director and Managing Editor, The Nippon Times; b. 1907, Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.; Career: grad. Whittier College, Calif., U.S.A., 1930; English Editor, Japanese-American News, Los Angeles, 1930—1931; English Editor, California Daily News, Calif., 1931—1933; joined The Nippon Times, 1933. Address: 500-4, Mabashi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

MUTO, Mitsunori
Director and Business Manager, The Yomiuri Shimbun; b. 1913, Tokyo; Career: grad. Nihon Univ., law, 1939; joined The Yomiuri Shimbun, 1939; Assistant Political Economic News Editor, 1945; Business Manager, 1946; Director, Dec., 1946. Address: 1002-1, Setagaya, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

NAGAE, Masato
Retired; b. 1883, Fukuoka Pref. Career: grad. Keio Univ., 1908; Director, The Bank of Miike, 1926; Vice-Pres., The Fukuoka Nichinichi Shimbun, 1932; Pres., The Nishi Nihon Shimbun, 1932; Pres., The Nishi Nihon Shombun, 1943; Retired the office, 1943. Address: 787, Eura, Takada-mura, Miike-gun, Fukuoka Pref.

NAGAI, Daizo
Business Manager, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo); b. 1903, Hiroshima Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Commercial College, 1927; joined The Asahi Shimbun, 1927; Circulation Manager, 1942; Business Manager, 1946. Address: c/o Yokota, 724-2, Denenchofu, Tamagawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

NAGANO, Hiroshi
General Manager, The Oita Godo Shimbun; b. 1935, Oita Pref.; Career: gradfl Waseda Univ., commerce, 1942; appointed to the present position, 1946. Address: 11-2, Niage-machi, Oita City, Oita Pref.

NAGANO, Tadashi
Director, The Oita Godo Shimbun; b. 1912, Oita Pref.; Career: grad. Waseda Univ., econ., 1937; joined The Honshu Nippo, 1937; joined The Oito Godo Shimbun, 1942. Address: 2-2, Niage-machi, Oita City, Oita Pref.

NAGASHIMA, Matao
Director & Managing Editor, The Tokyo Mimpo; b. 1904, Saitama Pref.; Career: grad. Waseda Univ. without finishing the whole course; Assistant Political News Editor, Domei News Agency; Editor-in-Chief, The Tokyo Mimpo. Address: 113-4, Tokiwa-cho, Urawa City, Saitama Pref.

NAGATO, Masaji
Director and Managing Editor, The Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo); b. 1891, Fukushima Pref.; Career: grad. Azumi Middle School of Fukushima Pref., 1910; joined The Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbun, 1922; Editor-in-Chief, 1945; Director and Editor-in-Chief, 1947. Address: 99-2, Ogikubo, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

NAKAHARA, Aratarō
Managing Editor, The Nishi Nihon Shimbun; b. 1895, Fukuoka Pref.; Career: had no school education; joined The Fukuoka Nichinichi Shimbun, 1921; appointed Chief, Kurume Branch Office, 1927; Chief, Oita Branch Office, 1929; Chief, Kumamoto Branch Office, 1937; Assistant Copydesk Editor, The Nishi Nihon Shimbun, 1945; Local News Editor, 1946; General Manager, Editorial Department, 1946; Managing Editor, 1946. Address: 116, Kasugahara Quarters, Kasuga-mura, Chikushi-gun, Fukuoka Pref.

NAKAHIRA, Masaaki
Director and Managing Editor, The Kochi Shimbun; b. 1906, Kochi Pref.; Career: grad. Hosei Univ., law, 1931; joined The Kochi Shimbun, 1931 and stayed at the office up to now. Address: 1278, Asakura, Kochi City, Kochi Pref.

NAKANO, Fushio
Pres., The Yukan Fukunichi; b. 1902, Fukuoka Pref.; Career: had no school education; joined The Fukuoka Nichinichi Shimbun, 1922; Assistant Managing Editor, 1944; Managing Editor, The Yukan Fukunichi, 1946. Address: Hachiban-cho, Haruyoshi, Fukuoka City.

NAKATSUBO, Yaozo
Business Manager & General Manager, The Mainichi Shimbun (west); b. 1900, Yamaguchi Pref.; Career: had no school education; joined The Mainichi Shimbun, 1921; Circulation Manager, 1938; Business Manager, The Mainichi Shimbun (West); appointed to the present position, 1947. Address: 2182-4, Kamihonmachi, Moji City, Fukuoka Pref.

NAOMI, Zenzo
Managing Director & Editorial Writer, The Tokyo Shimbun; b. 1897, Ishikawa Pref.; Career: grad. La Serbono Univ., Paris, 1920; Editorial Writer, The Chugai-shogyo Shimpo, 1942; Editorial Writer, The Tokyo Shimbun, Nov., 1942; Director & Chief Editorial Writer of the same, 1945. Address: 1434-2, Setagaya-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

NATSUME, Koichiro
Business Manager ,The Asahi Shimbun (Osaka); b. 1897, Tokyo; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., economics, 1923; Chief, Communications Section, The Asahi Shimbun (Osaka), 1940; Chief, Personnel Affairs Section; Assistant Chief, Publications Dept., 1945; Business Manager, 1946. Address: 95-10, Sonowa-cho, Amagasaki City, Hyogo Pref.

NIINOBE, Shuzo
Auditor & Managing Editor, The Chukyo Shimbun; b. 1905, Osaka; Career: grad. Keio Univ., economics, 1928; joined The Asahi Shimbun, 1929 and worked in the office till 1946; joined The Chukyo Shimbun and appointed Managing Editor, 1946. Address: 9-5, Hiyori-cho, Chigusa-ku, Nagoya City.

NISHIMURA, Jiro

Managing Director & Editorial Writer, The Niigata Nippo; b. 1903, Tokyo; Career: grad. Tokyo Commercial Univ., 1928; Assistant Political News Editor, Domei News Agency, 1936; Chief, Research Section, the same, 1942; joined The Niigata Nippo, and appointed Managing Editor, 1944; made Managing Director, 1944; Managing Editor & Editorial Writer, 1945; reelected Director, 1946. Address: 21-5932, Sambancho, Kakko-cho-dori, Niigata City, Niigata Pref.

NISHIMURA, Michitaro

Managing Director, The Asahi Shimbun (Osaka); b. 1895, Osaka; Career: grad. Waseda Univ., 1919; Chief, Communication Dept, The Asahi Shimbun (Osaka), 1937; Chief, Asahi Shimbun's Bur. in Manila, 1942; Economic News Editor, 1943; Assistant Managing Editor, 1943; made Director, 1946. Address: 24, Nishimachi, Tojiin, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto City, Kyoto.

NISHIMURA, Toraji

Managing Director and Business Manager, The Sannin Nichinichi Shimbun; b. 1883, Tottori Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Agricultural School, 1904; Director, The Shimane Shimbun then Director, The Sunnin Nichinichi Shimbun. Address: 116, Minami Tamachi, Matsue City, Shimane Pref.

NOGUCHI, Jihachi

Managing Director, The Saga Shimbun; b. 1912, Saga Pref.; Career: grad. Saga Middle School, 1929; joined The Hizen Nichinichi Shimbun, 1929 and quitted the office, 1931; joined The Saga Shimbun, 1931; Business Manager, 1933; General Manager, 1946; Managing Director, 1947. Address: 592, Kamino-machi, Saga City, Safa Pref.

NOGUCHI, Yoshiaki

Managing Editor, The Sannin Nichinichi Shimbun; b. 1896, Tottori Pref.; Career: grad. Waseda Univ., economics, 1923; City Editor, The Miyako Shimbun. Address: Odaka, Otaka-mura, Saiki-gun, Tottori Pref.

NOGUCHI, Yoshio

Managing Director & General Manager, The Nishi Nihon Shimbun; b. 1900, Tokyo; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., law, 1929; joined Nihon Dempo Tsushinsha, 1929 and worked at the office till 1935; joined The Fukuoka Nichinichi Shimbun, 1929; appointed Ad. Manager; joined The Nishi Nihon Shimbun and appointed Business Manager, 1945; made Director, 1946; Director & General Manager, 1947. Address: c/o Oke, 8-3, Imaizumi, Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Pref.

OBAMA, Toshio

Purged; b. 1889, Shimane Pref.; Career: grad. Waseda Univ., economics, 1915; joined The Chugai-shogyo Shimpo (re-named The Nihon-Keizai-Shimbun now), 1921; Managing Editor, 1934; Director, 1937; Editor-in-Chief, 1942; Managing Director, 1942; Vice-President, 1945; Pres., 1945. Publications: wrote much about economy. Address: 388, Unoki-cho, Chofu, Otaku, Tokyo.

OCHIAI, Morihei

Pres., The Shin Hokkai Shimbun; b. 1885, Tochigi Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Agricultural Univ., 1907; Secretary General, Sapporo Chamber Commerce; News Editor, Nagoya Broadcasting Station; News Editor, Sapporo Broadcasting Station; Director, The Shin Hokkai Shimbun. Address: 3-15, Nishi, Odori, Sapporo City.

OGISHIMA, Ryoichi

Managing Director, Radio Press; b. 1915, Seattle, U.S.A.; Career: grad. National Radio Institute, Seattle, U.S.A.; Special Official, Foreign Office 1941—1945. Address: 58, Toyosawacho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

OKAMURA, Niichi

Pres., Rubina Cosmetics Mfg. Co.; b. 1904, Nagano Pref.; Career: grad. Toyo Univ., 1924; joined The Manchoho, 1925; joined Shimbun Rengo, 1928; joined Shimbun Rengo, 1928; joined Domei News Agency, 1936; sent to Berlin, 1941; Director, Japan Press Assn., 1942; Managing Director, Japan Newspaper Corporation (semiofficial), 1944; founded The Tokyo Times and made Managing Director, 1946; quitted the office with falling under purge directive, 1947. Address: 296-3, Harajuku, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

OMORI, Tomi

Vice-Pres., Managing Editor and Superintendent, Mech. Dept., The Shimane Shimbun; b. 1891, Shimane Pref.; Career: grad. Agricultural School, 1907; Chief, Communication Section, The Mainichi Shimbun (West), 1924; Managing Editor, 1940; Chief, Branch Office in Nagoya; Chief, Mech. Dept., The Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo) 1943; Business Manager, The Sun Shashin Shimbun, 1946; appointed to the present position, Sept., 1947. Address: 18, Minami-tamachi, Matsue City, Shimane Pref.

ONO, Hideo

Pres. The Newspaper Institute of Tokyo Univ., b. 1885, Shiga Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., Literature, 1910, Reporter, The Manchoho, 1911-1913; Reporter, The Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbun, 1916-1922, Instructor Tokyo Univ., 1925; Chief, The Newspaper Institute of Tokyo Univ., 1947. Publications; History of Japanese Newspaper. On the Origination of Newspapers, On Modern Newspaper, The Study on the press, History of the Developments of Japanese Newspapers. Address: 20 Asaka-machi, Komagone, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo.

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Managing Editor, The Shin Kyushu Shimbun; b. 1895, Kumamoto Pref.; Career: had no school education; City Editor, The Mainichi Shimbun (West), 1935; Chief, Communication Section, 1943; quitted the office, 1946; appointed to the present position, 1946. Address: 227-2, Asahi-machi, Moji City, Fukuoka Pref.

ONO, Toshio

Purged; b. Tokyo; Career: grad. Keio Univ. economics, 1921; joined The Jiji Shimpo, 1924; sent to London as foreign correspondent, 1928; General Manager, Editorial Dept, 1930; joined The Shimbun Rengo and appointed Chief, Hsinking Bur. 1933; joined Domei News Agency and appointed Chief, Hsinking Bur.; 1936 Director, Manchuquo News Agency, 1937; pres., The Manchurian Daily, 1938; Managing Director, Shonan Press Association, 1934; General Manager, Kyodo News Service, 1945. Address: 89-1, Hirochi Sakurayama, Yokosuka City, Kanagawa Pref.

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Director and Supt., Mech. Dept., The Tokyo Shimbun; b. 1905, Ishikawa Pref.; Career: grad. Kyoto Univ., economics, 1928; Director and General Manager, The Kokumin Shimbun, 1935; Managing Director and General Manager, The Kokumin Shimbun, 1935; Manager Director and General Manager of the same, 1938; Director, The Tokyo Shimbun, 1943; Director and Superintendent, Mech. Dept., the same, 1945. Address: 4-32, Shinano-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

OTAJIMA, Sadakichi

Pres., The Nihonkeizai Shimbun; b. 1890, Iwate Pref.; Career: grad. Waseda Univ., literature, 1916; joined The Chugai Shimpo, 1918; City Editor, 1927; Managing Editor, 1942; Managing Director, 1945; President, 1948. (Ed. The Chugai Shogyo-shimpo changed its name twice, and became The Nihon Sangyo Keizai in 1942 and The Nihon Keizai Shimbun after the end of war). Address: 807-3, Amanuma, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

OTAKE, Sadao

Editor, English News Section, Kyodo News Service; b. 1913, San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A.; Career: grad. New York Univ., 1938; Domei News Agency's New York Correspondent, 1933—1940.

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Enterprise Manager, The Jiji Press; b. 1909, Fukuoka Pref.; Career: grad. Lyon Univ., France; appointed Assistant City Editor, Domei News Agency; assigned to Nihon Hoso Kyokai (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) and appointed Chief, Foreign News Section, 1944; founded The Jiji Press, and appointed Political News Editor; appointed Chief Librarian, 1946; Enterprise Manager, 1946. Publications: War Time Diplomacy in Near East and the Balkans; Occupation of French Indo-China; On Politics of Turkey; The Night before the Termination of Hostilities. Address: 107, Seijo-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

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Died in Oct., 1948. b. 1897, Kumamoto Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., law; Assistant Professor, Tokyo Univ., Special Official, Foreign Office; Editorial Writer, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo); Instructor, Kyushu Univ.; Member of Councillors' House; Pres., The Kumamoto Nichinichi Shimbun. Publications: Political Phenomena, Development and trend of Japanese Politics, Tragidical History of Modern Japanese Politics, etc.

SAWAMURA, Yoshio

Director and Managing Editor, The Osaka Shimbun; b. 1907, Kyoto; Career: grad. Keio Univ., literature, 1934; joined The Osaka Jiji Shimbun, 1934; Economic News Editor, The Osaka Shimbun, 1942; Assistant Managing Editor, 1943; Managing Editor, 1945; Director, 1943. Address: 340, Higashi-inukai, Takagi, Nishimaya City, Hyogo Prof.

SETO, Yasutaro

Pres., The Shin Osaka Shimbun; b. 1890, Tokushima Pref.; Career; had no school education; engaged in newspaper business for over 40 years; founded The Shin Osaka Shimbun, 1946.

SHIBA, Kimpei

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Dr. of Medicine; Managing Director, The Tokyo Times; b. 1898, Niigata Pref.; Career: grad. Niigata Medical Univ., 1921; Chief, Shizuoka Hospital for Brain Diseases; Chief, Konodai Hospital for Brain Diseases; Managing Director, the Institute of Japanese Folks' Arts. Publications: Mental Disease and this Life of Van Goh, The Life and Art of Lautrec. Address: c/o Konodai Hospital, Kokubun, Ichikawa City, Chiba Pref.

SHIMIZU, Harushiro

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Chief, The Institute of the 20th Century; Instructor, Tohoku Univ.; b. 1907, Tokyo; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., literature, 1931; Editorial Writer, 1941—1945. Publications: Society and Individual, Lectures on Sociology and some other 30 books. Address: 2169-5, Kamitakaido, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

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Director, America-Japan Press; b. 1890, Tokyo; Career: grad. Keio Univ., 1914; Economic News Editor, The Jiji Shimpo; Managing Director, The Mainichi Shimbun. Publications: Revolutionary Movements in World Economy; From the Economic Point of View, Etc. Address: 1945, Ikeko, Zushimachi, Yokosuka City, Kanagawa Pref.

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Editor-in-Chief, The Tokyo Times; b. 1900, Aomori Pref.; Career: grad. Seikei Commercial College, 1922; Chief, Shanghai Branch Office for Nihon Dempo Tsushinsha; sent to Europe as Domei News Agency's correspondent; Chief Editorial Writer, The Tokyo Times. Address' 409-3, Mabashi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

SHIMOMURA, Hiroshi

Purged; b. 1875, Wakayama Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., law, 1898; served with the Ministry of Communication and the General Government of Formosa for years; Vice-President of The Asahi Shimbun; Member of Peers' House; Pres., Japan Broadcasting Corporation; State Minister and Pres., The Information Board, Suzuki Cabinet at the time of the Japanese capitulation in the 2nd World War; Instructor, the universities of Hosei, Chuo, Waseda and Tokyo Commerce. Address: 22-3, Denenchofu, Ota-ku, Tokyo.

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Managing Editor, The Asahi Shimbun (Osaka); b. 1900, Tokyo; Career: grad. Waseda Univ., politics, 1925; Chief, Asahi's Branch Office in Kyoto, 1940; Chief, Asahi's Branch Office in Keijo, 1943; Chief, Communication Section, The Asahi Shimbun (West); Managing Editor, 1946. Address: c/o T Asahi Shimbun (Osaka), 3-3, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka City.

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SHIRAISHI, Kokyo

Pres., The Kyoto Shimbun; b. 1898, Nara Pref.; Career; grad. Tokyo Univ.,

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SHOBARA, Toru
Director and Editor-in-Chief, The Tokyo Mimpo; b. 1893, Univ., law, 1923; Secretary General, Yamaguchi Pref.; Career: grad, Tokyo Kanto Chapter, Japan Peasants' Union; Secretary General, Tokyo Institute of Politics and Economy; served with the Editorial Department, Domei News Agency; Special Official, Foreign Office. Publications: on Peasants' Union. Address: 1500-2, Araijuku, Ota-ku, Tokyo.

SHORIKI, Matsutaro
Purged; b. 1885, Toyama Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., law; served the Ministry of Home Affairs, 1913—1924; appointed the President of The Yomiuri Shimbun, 1924; then controlled a number of newspapers such as The Kyushu Nippo, The Sanin Shimbun, The Nagasaki Nichinichi Shimbun, The Hochi Shimbun, The Shizuoka Shimbun, The Shimane Shimbun, The Osaka Shimbun, etc.; purged 16 December 1945; Address: 1990, Shinjuku, Zushi-machi, Yokosuka City, Kanagawa Prefecture.

SONODA, Jiro
Assistant Managing Editor, The Asahi Shimbun (West), and General Manager, Fukuoka Branch Office of the same; b. 1900, Tokyo; Career: grad. Toa Dobun-shoin, Shanghai, 1923; joined The Asahi Shimbun, 1926; Editorial Writer, 1941—1944; East Asian News Editor, 1945; Assistant Managing Editor, The Asahi Shimbun (West); General Manager, Fukuoka Branch Office, 1946. Addess: c/o KUSAKABE, 6, Nishi-sumiyoshi, Fukuoka City.

SUDO, Jiro
Director and Managing Editor, The Godo Shimbun; b. 1894, Okayama Pref.; Career: grad. Kanagawa Middle School, Okayama Pref., 1913; Chief Editorial Writer, The Godo Shimbun, 1945; Auditor, 1945; Managing Editor, 1946; Director, 1946. Address: Yuge, Kumayama-mura, Wake-gun, Okayama Pref.

SUGIMOTO, Shigeaki
Pres. and Managing Editor, The Saga Shimbun; b. 1905, Saga Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., 1931; joined The Yomiuri Shimbun, 1932; Assistant Political News Editor, 1937; quitted the office, 1945, and joined The Saga Shimbun. Address: Aichi-machi, Higashi Matsuura-gun, Saga Pref.

SUGIYAMA, Toranosuke
Pres., The Chubu Nihon Shimbun; b. 1904, Aichi Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Kaisei Middle School, 1921; served with the Shin Aichi Shimbun, and then joined The Chubu Nihon Shimbun, being appointed Auditor. Address: 24-2, Tsuruhane-machi, Showa-ku, Nagoya City, Aichi Pref.

SUZUKI, Bunshiro
Editor, Readers' Digest, Japanese Edition; b. 1890, Tokyo; Served with the Asahi Shimbun for twenty-nine years, leaving the same, 1945; Principal posts held were foreign correspondent (England, France and America), Editor, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo), Manager of Publication Dept., Managing Director. Address: 490-1, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

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General Manager, The Radio Press; b. 1914, Shizuoka Pref.; Career: grad. Keio Univ., literature, 1939; Instructor, The Institute of Foreign Languages, Foreign Ministry, 1939—1944. Address: 250, Mukobara-cho, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

SUZUKI, Sotaro
Advisor, Sports Desk, The Yomiuri Shimbun; b. 1890, Gumma Pref. studied with Columbia Univ., New York City, U.S.A., 1921—1923; engaged in Japanese-American trade, 1926—1929; affiliated with The Yomiuri Shimbun, 1931 and made efforts to invite All American Base-ball team to Japan; concerned in Japan League of Professional Base-ball teams since 1936. Publications; published some ten books on base-ball. Address: 27, Ikebukuro, Naka-ku, Yokohama City Kanagawa.

TABATA, Masaji
Director, The Asahi Shimbun, and Representative, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo); b. 1898, Shizoka Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo), 1924; Uolitical economic News Editor, 1942; Assistna Managing Editor, 1945; made Director, 1947: Representative, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo), 1947. Address: c/o Sakai, 105-1, Mine-machi, Chofu, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

TAKABATAKE, Naosada
Director & Editor-in-Chief, The Kahoku Shimpo. b. 1900, Tochigi Pref. Career: grad. Keio Univ., economics, 1926; joined The Chugai-shogyo-shimpo, 1926, and quitted the office, 1933; joined The Yomiuri Shimbun, 1933; joined The Akita Sagigake Shimbun, 1945, and quitted the office in the same year; joined the Kahoku Shimpo, 1946. Address: 42, Yashiki, Koizumi, Minami, Sendai City, Miyagi Pref.

TAKADA, Motosaburo
Representat,ve, The Nichibei Tsushin-sha; b. 1894, Tokyo; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., literature, 1917; joined The Mainichi Shimbun (Osaka), 1917; sent to New York and London as correspondent; Managing Editor, The Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbun and Osaka Mainichi Shimbun; quitted the office, 1945. Address: 2932, Nishihama, Katase-machi, Fujisawa City, Kanagawa Pref.

TAKAHASHI, Shinzo
Manager, Editorial Dept., The Mainichi Shimbun (Osaka); b. 1901, Tokyo; Career: grad. Keio Univ., economics, 1924; joined The Mainichi Shimbun (Osaka), 1928; Economic News Editor, The Mainichi Shimbun (West) 1941; Local News Editor, The Mainichi Shimbun (Osaka), 1945; Assistant Managing Editor and Economic News Editor, 1947; General Manager, Editorial Department, 1947. Address: Shikoku-kogyo's house, Kawabata, Higashi-takeya-cho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto City.

TAKAISHI, Shingoro
b. 1878, Chiba Pref.; Career: grad. Keio Univ., law, 1901; Editor-in-Chief The Osaka Mainichi Shimbun and The Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbun; Pres. The Mainichi Shimbun retired from the office, 1945, due to purge directive. Publications: Woman and Wisdom of Japan (English, published in London), Japan Speaks Out (English). Address: Ichinomiya-machi, Chosei-gun, Chiba Pref.

TAKANO, Iwasaburo
LL.D., Pres., NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation); b. 1871, Tokyo; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., politics, 1895; Advisor, Statistics Bur., Cabinet; Instructor, Tokyo Univ., Chief, the Ohara Institute of Social Problems. Address: 327, Shin-machi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

TAKANO, Makoto
Managing Editor, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo); b. 1903, Tokyo; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., economics, 1929; joined The Asahi Shimbun (Osaka), 1929; Chief, Communication Dept., The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo), 1944; Managing Editor, 1946. Address: 161, Yukinoshita, Kamakura City, Kanagawa Pref.

TAKASHIMA, Saichiro
Director and Editor-in-Chief, The Chubu Keizai Shimbun, and Editorial Writer, The Chubu Nihon Shimbun; b. 1884, Ibaraki Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Commercial Univ., 1911; sent to America, Britain, France and Switzerland to study economic science by Education Ministry, 1916; Instructor, Nagoya Commercial College, 1921—1942; Director, the Economic Science Institute of Toyo Spinning Co., 1942—1945; Editorial Writer, The Chubu Nihon Shimbun 1945; Director and Editor-in-Chief, The Chubu Keizai Shimbun, 1946. Address: 7-2, Maruya-cho, Showa-ku, Nagoya City, Aichi Pref.

TAKEHANA, Yukichi
Pres., The Akita Sakigake Shimbun; b. 1889, Akita Pref.; Career: grad. Waseda Univ., law, 1913; Director & Managing Editor, The Akita Sakigake Shimbun, 1939; Managing Editor, 1944; Pres., 1946. Address: 35, Takashomachi, Akita City, Akita Pref.

TAKEUCHI, Norio
Director and Managing Editor, The Yukan Mie; b. 1911, Mie Pref.; Career: grad. Mie Pref. Middle School, 1929; joined The Ise Shimbun, 1931; appointed News Editor, 1946; appointed to the present position, 1947. Address: 194, Sakurajaya, Komori, Tsu City, Mie Pref.

TANAKA, Johei
Managing Director, The Nagasaki Minyu Shimbun; b. 1888, Nagasaki Pref.; Career: joined The Nagasaki Minyu Shimbun, 1939; joined The Nagasaki Shimbun which was created according to the principle "one newspaper for one prefecture"; made Managing Director, The Nagasaki Minyu Shimbun which was re-born after the end of war. Address: 555, Atagocho, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Pref.

TANAKA, Kotaro
Pres., The Shikoku Shimbun; b. 1892, Tottori Pref.; Career: had no school education; served with The Asahi Shimbun for twenty-six years, and appointed Assistant Business Manager; made Managing Director, The Shikoku Shimbun, 1945; Pres., 1946. Address: 692, Kusugami-cho, Takamatsu City, Kagawa Pref.

TANAKA, Nariyuki
Managing Director, The Nishi Nihon Shimbun; b. 1896, Fukuoka Pref.; Career: grad. Waseda Univ., 1920; joined The Asahi Shimbun (Osaka), 1920; joined The Chosen Shimbun, and changed to The Fukuoka Nichinichi Shimbun, 1921; General Manager, Peiping Office, 1923; Chief, Bur. for North Kyushu, The Nishi Nihon Shimbun, 1943; General Manager, Editorial Dept., 1945; Director and General Manager, 1945; Managing Director, 1946. Address: 27, Shin Karibayashi-cho, Fukuoka City.

TANIGUCHI, Hisakichi
Pres., The Sanyo Shimbun; b. 1889, Okayama Pref.; Career: grad. Taiseikan Middle School, 1908; Director, The Bank of Chugoku, 1938; Vice-Pres., the same, 1946; quitted the bank and made Pres., The Sanyo Shimbun, 1947. Address: 118, Kunitomi, Okayama City, Okayama Pref.

TERAMOTO, Kaio
Managing Editor, The Hokkai Times; b. 1904, Hokkaido; Career: grad. Meiji Univ., law, 1929; joined The Hokkai Times, 1934; joined The Sorachi Shimbun (Weekly), 1946; Copy-desk editor. The Hokkai Times, 1946. Address: Homachidori, Tsukigata-mura, Kabato-gun, Hokkaido.

TOGASAKI, Kiyoshi
B.S., 1920; Pres., The Nippon Times, Pres., International Press Club, Executive Committee, America Japan Society; b. 1895, San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A.; Career: grad. University of California, Berkley, Calif., U.S.A., 1920; Vice-Pres., Mutual Supply Co., San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A., 1923-1933; Executive Secretary, World Conference Committee, Seventh Bienniel Conference of the World Federation of Education Associations, 1936—1938; Japanese Commission, New York World's Fair 1939—1940, San Francisco New York International Exposition Association, 1938-1940; joined The Nippon Times, 1941. Address: 168-1. Amanuma, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

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Editor-in-Chief, The Hakodate Shimbun; b. 1915, Hokkaido; Career: grad. Hakodate Mercantile Marine School, 1933; joined The Otaru Shimbun, 1941; Editor, Otaru Branch Office, The Hokkaido Shimbun, 1942; Assistant City Editor, The Hokkaido Shimbun, 1945; Managing Editor and News Editor, The Hokkai Times, 1946. Address: 63-1, Aioi-cho, Otaru City, Hokkaido.

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Secretary General, The Japan Newspaper Publishers' & Editors' Assn.; b. 1897, Tokyo; Career: grad. Kyoto Univ., economics, 1922; served Social Section, Interior Ministry; served The Office of International Labor Organization; Secretary, International Labor Bur.; Domei News Agency's correspondent in Buesnosaires. Address: 829, Wadahonmachi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

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Managing Director, The Mainichi Shimbun; b. 1897, Nagano Pref.; Career: grad. Waseda Univ., 1923; joined The Mainichi Shimbun, 1923; Economic News Editor, 1943; Chief, the 1st section, the Board of Information, 1944; re-joined The Mainichi Shimbun and appointed Deputy Managing Editor, 1947. Address: 190, Kutsukake-machi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

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Pres., The Hokkai Times; b. 1890, Fukui Pref.; Career: grad. Waseda Univ., economics, 1919; joined The Hokkai Times, 1920; Superintendent, Mech. Dept., 1944; Director, 1945; General Manager, 1946; was made Pres., The Hokkai Times, 1946. Address: 10-3, Juyonjo, Sapporo City, Hokkaido.

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General Manager, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo); b. 1900, Nagano Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., politics, 1924; joined The Tokyo Asahi Shimbun, 1924; Chief, Communication Section, 1939; Copy-desk Editor, The Asahi Shimbun (Osaka), 1940; Assistant Managing Auditor, 1942; Foreign News Editor, 1943; Managing Editor, 1945; General Manager, 1946. Address: c/o Ishizaki, 504-3, Asagaya, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

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Pres., The Sun Shashin Shimbun, Pres., The Sun News Photos, Pres., The Kokusai Senden Kigyo Co., Vice-Pres., Subaru Kogyo Co.; b. 1887, Fukui Pref.; had no school education. Address: 18-1, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

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Managing Director, The Chubu Nihon Shimbun; b. 1902, Nagano Pref.; Career: grad. Nihon Univ., 1929; served with The Nagoya Shimbun and then with The Chubu Nihon Shimbun. Address: 4188, Kobata, Moriyama-cho, Higashi-kasugai-gun, Aichi Pref.

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Managing Editor, The Sekai Nippo; b. 1906, Saga Pref.; Career: grad. Waseda Univ., 1928; reporter, The Kyushu Nippo; Associate Political News Editor, The Kokumin Shimbun; Managing Editor, The Nihon Shimbun-po. Address: 368-1, Chiyoda-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

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Auditor, The Asahi Shimbun; b. 1902, Hyogo Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Univ., economics, 1928; joined The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo), 1928; Superintendent, Editorial Dept., 1944; Account Master, 1946; was made Auditor, 1946. Address: 504, Nonaka, Hori, Kodaira-machi, Kita-tama-gun, Tokyo.

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Foreign News Editor, The Radio Press; b. 1916, Portland City, U.S.A.; Career: grad. Northwestern Univ., law, 1937; Special Official, Foreign Ministry, 1941—1946. Address: 58, Toyosawa-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

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Director, Managing Editor and Copy-desk Editor, The Yomiuri Shimbun; b. 1895, Shiga Pref.; Career: completed the 2nd grade of Sophia Univ., 1920; joined The Tokyo Tsushin-sha, 1920, then served with The Kokumin Shimbun and The Jiji Shimpo, and joined The Yomiuri Shimbun, appointed Economic News Editor, 1935; Assistant Managing Editor, 1940; quitted the newspaper office and appointed special officer of The War Department, 1943; re-joined The Yomiuri Shimbun, 1943; advisor to the Editorial Dept., 1946 and was made director in Dec., the same year. Address: 874-3, Matsubara-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

YASUDA, Taro
Managing Editor, The Sanyo-choho; b. 1901, Okayama Pref.; Career: grad. Kansai Middle School; Staff, The Chugoku Mimpo; Copy-desk Editor, The Godo Shimbun. Address: Sosha, Sosha-machi, Kibi-gun, Okayama Pref.

YASUO, Nagaharu
English News Editor, The Jiji Press; b. 1909, Tokyo; Career: grad. Tokyo Commercial Univ., 1931; joined The Shimbun Rengo, 1932; assigned to International Secretariat Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, 1938; assigned to Domei News Agency's Bur. in New York, 1940; Foreign News Editor, 1944; joined The Jiji Press, 1945 and appointed to the present position. Address: 60, Mama, Ichikawa City, Chiba Pref.

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Director and Managing Editor, The Yukan Kyoto Shimbun; b. 1908, Fukuoka Pre.; Career: left Waseda College without finishing the whole course; Copy-desk Editor, The Toa Shimpo, Managing Editor, The Toa Shimpo in Tientsin, China. Address: 26 Nabeshima-cho, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto City.

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Pres., The Sekai Keizai Shimbun; b. 1894, Tochigi Pref.; Career: left Nippon Univ. without finishing the whole course, 1941; founded Kwantung News Agency, 1923; joined Nihon Dempo Tsushin-sha, 1924; joined Domei News Agency, 1936 and appointed Chief, the agency's bur. in Peiping East Asian News Editor, 1937; founded The Sekai Keizai Shimbun, 1946 and was made the president. Address: 660-7, Kamiuma-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

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Deputy Editor-in-Chief, The Mainichi Shimbun, and Managing Editor, The "Economist". Career: grad. Keio Univ., economics, 1923; joined The Mainichi Shimbun, 1923, and worked on The Economist; Assistant Economic News Editor; Editorial Writer; Deputy Editor-in-Chief, 1945; Managing Editor, The Economist, 1946. Address: 428, Honan-cho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

YOMODA, Yoshishige
Director and Publications Manager, The Yomiuri Shimbun; b. 1887, Saitama Pref.; Career: grad. Chuo Univ., 1909; joined The Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbun, 1914; quitted the office, 1929; joined The Yomiuri Shimbun, 1929; Editorial Writer, 1933; quitted the office, 1942; was made director, 1946. Address: 99-2, Ogikuzo, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

YONEMURA, Masahiro
Director, The Asahi Shimbun; b. 1899, Kyoto; Career: grad. Tokyo Industrial College, 1922; Chief, the Technical Dept., The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo), 1938; Assistant Chief, Printing Section, The Asahi Shimbun (West); Chief, Printing Section, The Asahi Shimbun (Osaka); made Director, 1946. Address: 34, Tamagashira, Kawashima, Ukyo-ku, Kyoto City.

YOSHIDA, Kakuichi
Managing Director, The Ise Shimbun; b. 1894, Mie Pref.; Career: had no school education higher than elementary school course; joined The Ise Shimbun, 1917; was made Director and appointed Circulation Manager; appointed Auditor, 1942; was made Director, 1945; appointed to the present position, 1947. Address: Minamide, Yamato-mura, Isshi-gun, Mie Pref.

YOSHINAGA, Kajio
Managing Editor, The Shikoku Shimbun; b. 1897, Okayama Pref.; served with The Asahi Shimbun for years. Address: 158, Tenjinmae, Takamatsu City, Kagawa Pref.

YOSHINO, Izuo
Director and Business Manager, The Nippon Times; b. 1890, Shizuoka Pref.; Carrer: grad. Arita Public Technical School, Kumamoto Pref.; Secretary, Tokyo Municipal Office (1922—1932); Secretary, Japanese Committee, Seventh Biennial Conference of World Federation of Education Associations (1935—1940); joined The Nippon Times, 1942. Address: 4398-7, Kami-itabashi-cho, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo.

YOSHIYASU, Shinji
Managing Editor, The Kobe Shimbun; b. 1891, Hyogo Pref.; Career: grad. The Institute of Marine Products, 1912; Copy-desk Editor, The Kobe Shimbun, 1941; Chief, Investigation Section, 1942; Chief, Examination Section, 1943; Managing Editor, 1047. Publications: Nogate in the Transitory World, Re-examine from the rear. Address: 135-5, Kumano-machi, Hyogo-ku, Kobe City, Hyogo Pref.

ZENTOKU, Nobuji
Managing Director and General Manager, The Osaka Shimbun; b. 1891, Fukui Pref.; Career: grad. Tokyo Veterinary College, 1911; joined The Minami Osaka Shimbun, 1928; made Auditor, The Nihon Kogyo Shimbun, 1939; was made Auditor and General Manager, The Osaka Shimbun, 1942; Managing Director, 1046. Address: 438, Iguchido, Ikeda City, Osaka.

TOKYO DISTRICT

Population—5,000,777

Name of Newspaper, Circulation, Address	Minimum Advertisement Line Rate, Classified & Special	Publisher Corporation & Name of Pres., Capital	(me)—Managing Editor (cde)—Copy-desk Editor (pe)—Political News Editor (ee)—Economic News Editor (pee)—Political & Economic News Editor (ce)—City Editor (fe)—Foreign News Editor (e. in chief)—Editor in Chief)	(gm)—General Manager (bm)—Business Manager (am)—Advertisement Manager (cm)—Circulation Manager
Asahi Shimbun (m) 1,358,296 2-3, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel. (23) 131-141	¥1,600-cl ¥2,000-sp	Asahi-Shimbun Co., Ltd. Chu Hasebe, Pres.; ¥10,000,000	S. Takano (me) I. Oka (cde) T. Masuda (pee) J. Sindo (ce) G. Imai (fe)	Y. Yajima (gm) D. Nagai (bm) S. Morisama (am) S. Shimizu (cm)
Daiichi Shimbun (e) 100,000 6-1, Nishi, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo Tel. (57) 6497	¥260-cl	Daiichi-Shimbun Co., Ltd. K. Ogawa; Pres.; ¥1,500,000	H. Kinoshita (E in-Chief) K. Ogawa (me) G. Tsukuda (cde) S. Takimoto (pee) H. Fujimoto (ce)	(
Jiji Shimpo (m) 264,500 4-2, Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel (57) 6,611-3	¥450-cl	Jiji-Shimpo Co., Ltd. T. Itakura, Pres.; ¥5,000,000	S. Aritake (me) N. Iwasa (cde) S. Kawada (pe) T. Uchiumi (ee) K. Imai (ce)	M. Karino (gm)
Hochi Shimbun (e) 400,000 3-3, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo Tel. (56) 7888	¥170-cl ¥450-sp	Hochi Shimbun Co. Ltd. K. Hattanda, Pres.; ¥1,000,000	T. Toshio (e. in chief) T. Kuriyama (me) S. Haneda (cde) T. Togashi (pee) R. Yokokawa (ce)	K. Hattanda (bm) M. Yiyauchi (am) M. Mitani (cm)
Jiji Tsushin Shiseikaikan-nai, No. 2, Hibiya-park, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel. (57) 6161-8		Jiji Tsushin, Co., Ltd. S. Hasegawa, Pres.; ¥1,000,000	T. Adachi (me) H. Kinoshita (pe) T. Murata (ee) K. Minafuji (ce) T. Ishida (East. e)	T. Kamimura (gm)

(ms)—Mechanical Superintendent (pm)—Publications Manager (ps)—Printery Superintendent (pm)—Publications Manager	Number of branch offices & stringers Affiliated News Agencies AP—Associated Press UP—United Press INS—International News Service AFP—Agency France de Presse ANP—Acme Newspictures Inc. WTS—World Telegram Service RP—Radio Press Kyodo—Kyodo News Agency SNP—Sun News Photo Service	Supplementary Publications	Mechanical Departments Equipments	No. of Employees: (Edit. dept.)—Editorial Department (Bus. dept.)—Business Department (Gen. Adm. dept.)—General Administration Department (Pub. dept.)—Publications Department (Print. dept.)—Printary Department
N. Niwa (ms) R. Kaji (pm) I. Okabe (ps)	22 branch offices & 97 stringers; Kyodo. RP. Reuters, AFP, ANP, AP, New York Times	Kagaku Asahi (Science Asahi); Nogyo Asahi (Agriculture Asahi); Asahi Hyoron (Asahi Review); The Reduced Edition of The Asahi-Shimbun; Undo Nenkan (Sports Year Book); Asahi Nenkan (Asahi Year book); Asahi Keizai Nenshi (Asahi Economic Chronicle); Syukan Asahi (Asahi Weekly); Asahi Graph; Asahi Sports; Kodomo Asahi (Children's Asahi); Fujin Asahi (Women's Asahi)	17 rotary press machines; 31 type foundings; 6 papier mache moulders; 5 stereo founders; 4 photo-types; 3 engravers	41-Assigned to directly to directors; 586-Edit. dept.; 525-Bus. dept.; 56-Gen. Adm. dept.; 186-Pub. Dept.; 166-Welfare Dept.; 637-Print.; 222-Assigned to posts outside the office; 2419-Total
T. Fukuoka (ps)	1 branch office & stringers; Kyodo, SNP.		3 rotary press machines; 20 type founding 10 papier mache moulders; 2 stereo founders; 2 photo-types; 2 engravers	15-Editorial dept.; 83-Bus. Dept.; 70-Gen. Adm. dept.; 4-Pub. dept.; 138-Print. dept.; 11-Assigned to posts outside the office; 462-Total
T. Kuroyama (me)	Kyodo, RP.			11-Assigned to directly to directors; 35-Edit. dept.; 27-Bus. dept.; 73-Total
	9 branch offices & 45 stringers; RP, Kyodo	Sekai Shuho (World Report, weekly); Yomimono Jiji (Magazine); Jiji Eigo Tsushin (English magazine); Report		253-Edit. dept.; 78-Gen. Adm. dept.; 195-Pub. dept.; 526-Total

Kyodo Tsushin Shiseikaikan, No. 2, Hibiya park, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel. (57) 2121-2126 7101-7105		Kyodo Tsushin (Kyodo news service) Corporate Masanori Ito, Pres.	G. Matsukata (me) S. Tanaka (cde) M. Arai (pee) S. Sakata (ce) M. Kato (fe) T. Tamura (ie) T. Hagiwara (ed. of feature, S) S. Tanaka (Head stringer)	K. Iwamoto
Kogyo Shimbun (m) 30,000 1-1, Iida-machi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel. (33) 5184	¥180-cl	Kogyo Shimbun Co., Ltd. Masuda, Pres.; ¥195,000	S. Sasaki (me)	K. Omata (gm) T. Nakano (am) G. Izeki (sm)
Mainichi Shimbun (m) 1,517,498 11-1, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel. (23) 4321-0331	¥1,600-cl	Mainichi Shimbun Co., Ltd. K. Kanda K. Fujiwara, Pres.; ¥10,000,000	K. Fujiwara J. Kusuyama (E. in c.) T. Ueda (me) T. Uetake (cde) S. Takahashi (pee) N. Ishiki (ce) Y. Tachibana (fe)	K. Kobayashi (bm) S. Yanagi (am) S. Lmai (em)
Nippon Times (m) 51,854 1-1, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel. (57) 5857	¥600-cl	The Nippon Times Co., Ltd. K. Togasaki, Pres.; ¥1,000,000	K. Shiba (E in c.) G. Murata (me)	I. Yoshino (bm)
Nihon Keizai Shimbun (m) 313,257 16-2, Kayaba-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo Tel. (66) 251	¥1100-cl	Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Co., Ltd. S. Odajima, Pres.; ¥5,00,000	T. Enjoji (me) T. Hagi (cde) Z. Takano (pe) K. Nariu (ee) M. Murago (ce)	T. Fukushima (bm) K. Fukuda (gm) K. Sumikawa (pm)
Nikkan Sports (m) 3,5000 4-7, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo Tel. (57) 7,496	¥130-cl ¥200-sp	Nikkan Sports Co., Ltd. K. Akiyama, Pres.; ¥1,000,000	Y. Haruyama (me)	F. Isawa (bm)
Radio Press 12-1, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel. (23) 3692		Radio Press Co., Ltd. R. Ogijima, Pres.;	Y. Somekawa (me)	K. Nakata (bm)
Sun Shashin Shimbun (m) 110,000 Mainichi-shinkan, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel. (23) 5111	¥300-cl	Sun Shashin Shimbun Co., Ltd. T. Morito, Pres.; ¥180,000	Y. Kaneko (me) S. Yuki (cde)	T. Tahara (bm) R. Nakane (am) T. Nishiyama (em)

	6 branch offices & 53 stringers; RP.			379-Edit. dept.; 9-Gen. Adm. dept.; 196-Head stringer dept.; 662-Assigned to post outside office: 1334—Total
T. Kimura (ms)	5 branch offices & 10 stringers; Kyodo, RP.	Kogyo Seiji (political of industrial);	2 rotary press machines	13-Assigned directly to directors; 56-Edit. dept.; 92-Gen. Adm. dept.; 79-Pub. dept.; 65-Print.; 316—Total
K. Watase (ms) K. Ishikawa (pm)	21 branch offices & 127 stringers; UP, REUTER, AFP, SNP, RP, Kyodo.	Sunday Mainichi; Sekai no Ugoki (World news); Economist; Sports Mainichi; Nosei Hyoron, (Agriculture Review); Rodo Hyoron (Labour Review); Tenji Mainichi (Mainichi in braille type); Shogaku Shimbun (Primary school children newspaper); Mainichi Nenkan (Mainichi Year Book)	16 rotary press machines; 21 type foundings 2 papier mache moulders; 3 stereo-founders; 5 photo-types; 4 engraves.	8-Assigned to directly to directors; 562-Edit. dept.; 459-Gen. Admi. dept.; 79-Pub. dept.; 583-Mech dept.; 237-Bus. Dept.; 277-Assigned to posts outside the office; 2291—Total
	INS, RP, SNP.	Rengogun Soshireibu Shireishu (Directives of SCAP, GHQ); The Record of Parliamentary;	10 type foundings; 1 papier mache moulders; 1 stereo founders; 3 rotary press machines;	19-Assigned to directly to directors; 41-Edit. dept.; 63-Bus. dept.; 48-Mech. dept.; 175—Total
N. Yorozu (ms)	40 branch offices &6 stringers; AP, UP, Reuters, SNP, Kyodo, RP.		5 rotary press machines; 14 type foundings; 3 papier mache moulders; 5 stereo founders; 3 photo types 2 engravers	32-Assigned to directly to directors; 197-Edit. dept.; 73-Bus. dept.; 69-Gen Admi. dept.; 160-Mech. dept.; 117-Assigned to posts outside the office; 648—Total
	1 branch office, Kyodo, SNP.			7-Assigned to directly to directors; 38-edit. dept.; 7-Gen. Admi. dept.; 3-Bus. dept.; 3-Assigned to posts outside the office; 20—Total.
	1 branch office.		1 type found.	28-editorial dept.; 30-Bus. dept.; 58—Total.
	SNP, Kyodo			21-Assigned to directly to directors; 29-Edit. dept.; 32-Bus. dept.; 82—Total

Sekai Keizai Shimbun (m) 70,000 19-8, Kobiki-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo Tel. (57) 4111	¥300-cl	Sekai Nippo Co., Ltd. M. Yokota, Pres.; ¥1,000,000	S. Namita (E in c.) T. Yamanouchi (me) K. Yoshioka (cde) T. Ando (fe)	K. Harada (bm) K. Yoshimura (am) I. Kitamura (cm)
Shinyukan Shimbun (e) 59,820 3-1, Hamamatsu-cho, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo Tel. (43) 0152	¥170-cl	Shinyukan Shimbun Co., Ltd. K. Shimada, Pres.; ¥1,00,000	Y. Akiyama (me) K. Kurihara (cde)	N. Atoba (bm) M. Shibayama (am) R. Futomura (cm)
Seiji Shimbun (m) 11,640 6-7, Nishi-Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo Tel. (57) 1554	¥100-cl ¥120-sp	Seiji Shimbun Co., Ltd. Y. Kanetsuka, Pres.;	K. Takasugi (me) W. Yoshikawa (c d e)	K. Abe (bm) S. Noguchi (am) K. Abe (gm)
Sun News Photos 11, 1, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel. (23) 3692		Sun News Photos Co., Ltd . K. Matsuoka, Pres.; ¥186,000	M. Matsuoka (me)	K. Matsuoka (bm)
Tokyo Mimpo (e) 65,000 6-3, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel. (23) 0626, 3782	¥150-cl	Tokyo Mimpo Co., Ltd. T. Shoobara, Pres.; ¥100,000	T. Shoobara (E. in c) M. Nagashima (me) K. Iwata (cde) S. Fukita (pee) T. Shibukawa (ee)	M. Nagamine (bm) Y. Tokuma (am) Y. Tokuma (cm)
Tokyo Times (m) 185,673 Shiseikaikan-nai No. 2, Hibiya Park, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel. (57) 7979	¥390-cl	Tokyo Times Co., Ltd. R. Shikiba, Pres. ¥1,000,000	T. Inoue (E. in c) S. Omura (me) S. Takenaka (cde) K. Matsumoto (pee) Z. Oda (ce)	T. Takahashi (gm) K. Fukuotomi (bm) K. Fukutomi (am) M. Kodate (cm)
Tokyo Shimbun (e) 484,317 10-2, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel. (57) 3101	¥1100-cl	Tokyo Shimbun (Corporate) K. Fukuda, Pres.; ¥1,700	Nobuo Oyama (me) Y. Yokota (cde) T. Tukamoto (pe) H. Kobiyama (ce)	S. Yamana (bm) Z. Ozaka (am) T. Komatsu (cm)
Yukan Miyako (e) 30,000 1-7 Nishi-Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo Tel. (57) 7578	¥140-cl ¥182-sp	Yukan Miyako Co., Ltd. T. Akutagawa, Pres. ¥195,000	H. Tuchiya (me) I. Hamaguchi (cde)	K. Murase (am) S. Goto (cm) T. Akutagawa (gm)
Yomiuri Shimbun (m) 1,677,775 3-1, Nishi-Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo Tel. (23) 0551	¥1,700-cl	Yomiuri Shimbun Co., Ltd. T. Baba, Pres.; ¥8,100,000	S. Yasuda (me) T. Takagi (cde) S. Aikawa (pe) H. Tachibana (ee) S. Takeuchi (se) H. Hori (be) To Hosokawa (fe)	S. Muto (am) T. Yamaoka (am) M. Kikuchi (cm) F. Kojima (gm)

	12 branch offices; UP, Reuters, AFP, RP, Kyodo		1 type founding 1 papier mache moulders; 1 stereo founders	44-Edit. dept.; 31—Bus. dept.; 18-Gen. Admi. dept.; 93—Total
S. Matsuzaki (ms)	Kyodo	2 rotary press machines; 2 type foundings; 1 papier mache moulder; 1 stereo founder; 1 photo type; 1 engraver		1-Assigned to directly to directors; 33-Edit. dept.; 24-Bus. dept.; 17-Gen. Admi. dept.; 44-Pub. dept.; 119—Total
	Kyodo		1 rotary press machine; 1 type founding; 2 stereo founders; 1 papier mache moulder	35-Edit. dept.; 10-Bus. dept.; 7-Gen. Admi. dept.; 25-Pub. dept.; 77—Total
				39-Edit. dept.; 28-Bus. dept.; 67—Total
	1 branch office; Tele Press, Kyodo			46-Edit. dept.; 30-Bus. dept.; 76—Total
K. Tozuka (mm)	3 branch offices; WTS, SNP, Kyodo	Shinnihon Rekishi (Revised History of Japan); Nippon wa do ugoku (What will of Japan);	1 photo-type; 2 rotary press machines; 8 type foundings; 1 papier moulder; 1 stereo-founder; 1 photo-type; 2 engraves	52-Edit. dept.; 46-Bus. dept.; 18-Gen. Adm. dept.; 117-Mech. dept.; 233—Total
H. Eguchi (ms)	10 branch offices; AP, AFP, SNP, RP, Kyodo		5 rotary press machines; 16 type foundings; 2 papier mache moulders; 4 stereo-founders; 2 photo-type; 2 engraves	189-Edit. dept.; 39-Bus. dept. 50-Gen. Admi. dept.; 113-Mech. dept.; 20-Assigned to posts outside the office 411—Total
	2 branch offices; Kyodo	Inflation wa do Ugokuka (How is the future of inflation); Nochi Choseiho (On Agricultural Estate Adjustment Law.)		25-Edit. dept.; 12--Bus. dept.; 5-Gen. dept.; 25-Mech. dept.; 6-Assigned to posts outside the office; 73—Total
S. Maeda (ms) Y. Yomota (ps)	31 branch offices & 157 stringers; AP, REUTERS, INS, AFP, SNP, RP, Kyodo	Yomiuri weekly; Yomiuri Seiji-nenkan (Yomiuri Political Year Book); Yomiuri sports; Gekkan Yomiuri (Monthly Yomiuri); Shonen Yomiuri (Yomiuri for Juveniles)	13 rotary press machines; 21 type foundings; 4 papier mache moulders; 6 stereo-founders; 4 photo-types; 5 engraves 13 rotary press	5-Assigned to directly to directors; 615-Edit. dept.; 245-Gen. dept.; 74-Pub. dept.; 571-Mech. dept.; 264-Bus. dept.; 403-Assigned to posts outside the office; 2177—Total

OSAKA DISTRICT

Population—1,559,310

Name of Newspaper, Circulation, Address	Minimum Advertisement Line Rate, Classified & Special	Publisher Corporation & Name of Pres., Capital	(me)—Managing Editor (cde)—Copy-desk Editor (pe)—Political News Editor (ee)—Economic News Editor (pee)—Political & Economic News Editor (ce)—City Editor (fe)—Foreign News Editor (e. in chief)—Editor in Chief	(gm)—General Manager (bm)—Business Manager (am)—Advertisement Manager (cm)—Circulation Manager
Asahi Shimbun (m) 1,461,843 3-3, Nakanoshima Kita-ku, Osaka Tel. (45) 3501	¥1,600-cl	Asahi Shimbun Co., Ltd. (Osaka) Y. Komatsu, Pres.; ¥10,000,000	K. Shinobu (me) T. Tomioko (cde) K. Ishiyama (ee) K. Hara (ce)	T. Nakamura (bm) T. Nakamura (am) M. Kori (em)
Mainichi Shimbun (m) (Osaka) 1,322,205 36-2, Kami, Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka Tel. (45) 3131	¥1,600-cl	Mainichi Shimbun Co., Ltd. T. Honda, Pres.; ¥10,000,000	T. Honda (E. in chief) R. Asai (me) G. Urakami (cde) S. Takahashi (pee) Ed Saito (ce)	S. Imori (am) T. Takada (cm) S. Kato (gm) T. Kamoi (bm)
Osaka Nichinichi Shimbun (e) 115,000 333, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka Tel. Fukushima, Osaka (45) 3501	¥320-cl	Osaka Nichinichi Shimbun Unlimited Partnership T. Ishii, Pres.; ¥100,000	T. Hirai (me) S. Kamimura (cde) H. Kawazoe (cde) Y. Terahata (ce)	T. Kikuchi (gm)
Osaka Jiji Shimpo (m) 100,000 48-4, Sonezaki, Kita-ku, Osaka Tel. (45) 0045	¥350-cl	Osaka Jiji Shimpo I. Matsunami, Pres.; ¥3,000,000	Y. Fukasaka (E. in chief) K. Yamaji T. Kinoshita (me) S. Nishiyama (pe) T. Kinya (ee) S. Dobashi (pe)	T. Azuma (bm) K. Kakuda (am) S. Ikeda (cm) T. Yagi (gm)
Osaka Shimbun (e) 315,600 8-4, Sonezaki, Kita-ku, Osaka Tel. (Kita) 0095	¥800-cl	Osaka Shimbun Co., Ltd. S. Zentoku, Pres.; ¥1,050,000	T. Nomura (me) T. Tanimura (cde) S. Nishimura (pe) T. Moriya (ee) M. Fuchida (pe) T. Hagiwara (fe)	Y. Morinaga (am) S. Ikeda (am) R. Nakanishi (em)
Osaka Times (m) 30,00 35,000 35-5, Koraibashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka Tel. (44) 0693-0696	¥150-cl	Osaka Times Co., Ltd. Y. Matsushima, Pres.; ¥1,000,000	Y. Kuchigashira (me) To Rokuma (cde)	S. Mukai (bm) S. Gobara (am) Y. Kuchigashira (gm)

(ms)—Mechanical Superintendent (pm)—Publications Manager (ps)—Printery Superintendent (pm)—Publications Manager	Number of branch offices & stringers Affiliated News Agencies AP—Associated Press UP—United Press INS—International News Service FAP—Agence France de Presse ANP—Acme Newspictures Inc. WTS—World Telegram Service RP—Radio Press Kyodo—Kyodo News Agency SNP—Sun News Photo Service	Supplementary Publications	Mechanical Departments Equipments	No. of Employees: (Edit. dept.)—Editorial Department (Bus. dept.)— (Gen. Adm. dept.)—General Administration Department (Pub. dept.)—Publications Department (Print. dept.)—Printary Department
K. Nishimura (ps) T. Kimura (ps)	24 branch offices & 87 stringers; AP, Reuter, AFP, New York Times, RA, SNP, Kyodo	Same as Tokyo	17 rotary press machines; 18 type foundings; 6 papier mache moulders; 4 stereo founders; 4 photo-types; 4 engravers	341Assigned to directly to directors; 429-Edit. dept.; 442-Bus. dept.; 54-Gen. Admi. dept.; 77-Publ. dept.; 180-Welfare dept.; 657-Print. dept.; 518-Assigned to posts outside the office; 2,391—Total
M. Abe (ms) S. Nishiyama (ps)	25 branch offices & 121 stringers; UP, Reuters, AFP, SNP, RP, Kyodo	Same as Tokyo	18 rotary press machines; 19 type foundings; 3 papier mache moulders; 3 stereo founders; 1 photo-types; 3 engravers	7-Assigned to directly to directors; 366-Edit. dept.; 388-Gen. dept.; 41-Publ. dept.; 529-Mech. dept.; 268-Bus. dept.; 412-Assigned to posts outside the office; 2,011—Total
	1 branch office; SNP, Kyodo			69-Edit. dept.; 50-Gen. Adm. dept.; 10-Publ. dept.; 7-Assigned to posts outside the office; 136—Total
	13 branch offices & 29 stringers; SNP, RP, Kyodo			63-Edit. dept.; 41-Bus. dept.; 38-Gen. dept.; 78-Print. dept.; 18-Assigned to posts outside the office; 238—Total
	13 branch offices & 29 stringers; INS, SNP, Kyodo	Yomimono to manga (Reader's and Caricature)	2 rotary press machines; 6 type foundings; 1 papier mache moulders; 2 stereo founders; 1 photo-types; 1 engravers	2-Assigned to directly to directors; 131-Edit. dept.; 84-Bus. dept.; 108-Gen. dept.; 21-Publ. dept.; 115-Pritn. dept.; 130-Assigned to posts outside the office; 591—Total
	1 branch office; SNP, Kyodo	Kokka Kominho shokai (Ditailed explanation of state laws)		26-Edit. dept.; 25-Bus. dept.; 12-Gen. dept.;

Sangyokeizai Shimbun (m) 124,340 48-4, Sonezaki, Kita-ku, Osaka Tel. Kita (36) 0095	¥900-cl	Sangyokeizai Shimbun Co., Ltd. Y. Samamura, Pres.; ¥1,000,000	S. Kishimoto (me) K. Kuroda (cde) Y. Nagasu (pee)	T. Nakamura (bm) Z. Oda (am) S. Ikeda (em)
Shin Nihon Shimbun (m) 100,000 20, Kawasaki, Oyodo-ku, Osaka Tel. (Toyosaki) 1615	¥100-cl ¥120-sp	Shin Nihon Co., Ltd. T. Hirooka Pres.; ¥2,690,000	Y. Takahashi (E. in chief) Y. Hidijima (me) T. Ota (cde) T. Miyano (pee) M. Obara (ce)	K. Nakagiri (bm) K. Nakagiri (am) T. Nakagiri (cm) M. Ueda (gm)
Shin Osaka Shimbun (e) 115,000 5, 1 Awabori-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka Tel. (53) 1617	¥320-cl	¥320-cl Shin Osaka Shimbun Co., Ltd. Y. Seto, Pres.; ¥195,000	T. Kurozaki (me) E. Yamaguchi (cde) T. Ogawa (em)	M. Wakabayashi (bm) U. Sano (gm)

KANTO DISTRICT

Population—11,552,377

Saitama—2,100,453; Ibaraki—2,013,735; Chiba—2,112,971; Kanagawa—2,218,120; Gumma—1,572,787; Tochigi—1,534,311

Name of Newspaper, Circulation, Address | Minimum Advertisement Line Rate, Classified & Special | Publisher Corporation & Name of Pres., Capital | (me)—Managing Editor
(cde)—Copy-desk Editor
(pe)—Political News Editor
(ee)—Economic News Editor
(pee)—Political & Economic News Editor
(ce)—City Editor
(fe)—Foreign News Editor
(e. in chief)—Editor in Chief | (bm)—Business Manager
(am)—Advertisement Manager
(cm)—Circulation Manager

Chiba Shimbun (m) 21,331 1-1, Nagazu-cho, Chiba-shi, Chiba Tel. 0240	¥120-cl	Chiba Shimbun Co., Ltd. K. Kobayashi, Pres.; ¥180,000	T. Kase (me)	K. Kobayashi (bm) K. Tsukamoto K. Toyama (cm)
Ibaragi Shimbun (m) 31,682 16, Minamicho, Mito-shi, Ibaragi Tel. 0050, 0304, 0332	¥130-cl	Ibaragi Shimbun Co., Ltd. T. Goto, Pres.; ¥500,000	K. Taguchi (me) Y. Shimada (cde)	K. Mizutani (bm) K. Watahiki (am)
Kanagawa Shimbun (m) 60,000 81-6, Ogami-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama, Kanagawa Tel. 1100	¥160-cl	Kanagawa Shimbun Co., Ltd. H. Sasaki, Pres.; ¥300,000	M. Kawasaki (me) S. Shimizu (cde) K. Yoshida (pee)	I. Tanaka (bm) K. Dobashi (em) K. Namikata (gm)
Jomo Shimbun (m) 51,220 105, Kuruwa-cho, Maebashi, Gunma Tel. 3141	¥170-cl	Jomo Shimbun Co., Ltd. H. Shinohara, Pres.; ¥195,000	S. Higuchi (me) G. Asami (cde) Y. Oshima (pee) K. Kishi (ee)	M. Hashimoto (bm) K. Aoki (am) H. Kakehashi (cm)

	22 branch offices & 32 stringers, RP, Kyodo		1 rotary press machine; 2 type foundings; 1 papier mache moulder; 1 stereo founder; 1 engraver	9-Assigned to directly to directors; 113-Edit. dept.; 56-Bus. dept.; 85-Gen. dept.; 119-Print. dept.; 255-Assigned to posts outside the office; 637—Total
	9 branch offices, Kyodo			4-Assigned to directly to directors; 55-Edit. dept.; 79-Bus. dept.; 12-Gen. dept.; 90-Assigned to posts outside the office; 240—Total
	1 branch office; SNP, Kyodo			4-Assigned to directly to directors; 83-Edit. dept.; 69-Bus. dept.; 13-Assigned to posts outside the office; 169—Total

(ms)—Mechanical Superintendent (pm)—Publications Manager (ps)—Printery Superintendent (pm)—Publications Manager	Number of branch offices & stringers Affiliated News Agencies AP—Associated Press UP—United Press INS—International News Service AFP—Agence France de Presse ANP—Acme Newspictures Inc. WTS—World Telegram Service RP—Radio Press Kyodo—Kyodo News Agency SNP—Sun News Photo Service	Supplementary Publications	Mechanical Departments Equipments	No. of Employees: (Edit. dept.)—Editorial Department (Bus. dept.)—Business Department (Gen. Adm. dept.)—General Administration Department (Pub. dept.)—Publications Department (Print. dept.)—Printary Department
N. Ishii (ms)	15 branch offices & 3 stringers, Kyodo		1 rotary press machine, 1 papier mache moulder, 1 stereo founder, 1 photo type	40-Edit. dept.; 34-Bus. dept.; 31-Prit. dept.; 18-Assigned to posts outside the office; 123—Total
T. Matsuoka (ms) S. Ouchi (pm) K. Morita (Prin. s)	22 branch offices; Kyodo			28-Edit. dept.; 25-Bus. dept.; 40-Mech. dept.; 24-Assigned to posts outside the office; 117—Total
K. Yanagihara (ms) T. Minono (ps)	10 branch offices & 2 stringers; Kyodo			34-Edit. dept.; 26-Bus. dept.; 38-Gen. dept.; 17-Print. dept.; 66-Mech. dept.; 14-Assigned to posts outside the office; 195—Total
	13 branch offices & 1 stringer; Kyodo		1 rotary press machine, 5 type foundings, 1 papier mache moulder, 1 stereo founder, 2 photo types, 1 engraver	15-Assigned to directly to directors: 29-Edit. dept.; 40-Bus. dept.; 81-Mech. dept.; 26-Assigned to posts outside the office; 191—Total

Saitama Shimbun (m) 44,486 113-6, Kishicho Urawa, Saitama Tel. (Urawa) 3107	¥160-cl	Saitama Shimbun Co., Corp. K. Itaya, Pres. ¥308,000	K. Ishiguro (E. in chief) S. Iniwa (cde)	Y. Watanabe (am) K. Itaya (gm)
Shimotsuke Shimbun (m) 33,130 51, Ikegami-cho, Utsunomiya, Tochigi Tel. 2007, 2240	¥130-cl	Shimotsuke Shimbun Co., Ltd. T. Fukushima, Pres.; ¥180,000	T. Fukushima (me) Y. Sato (cde)	T. Fukushima (bm)

TOHOKU DISTRICT

Population—8,595,330

Aomori—1,180,245; Akita—1,257,398; Iwate—1,262,743 Yamagata—1,335,653; Miyaki—1,566,831; Fukushima—1,992,460

Name of Newspaper, Circulation, Address	Minimum Advertisement Line Rate, Classified & Special	Publisher Corporation & Name of Pres., Capital	(me)—Managing Editor (cde)—Copy-desk Editor (pe)—Political News Editor (ee)—Economic News Editor (pee)—Political & Economic News Editor (ce)—City Editor (fe)—Foreign News Editor (e. in chief)—Editor in Chief	(bm)—Business Manager (am)—Advertisement Manager (cm)—Circulation Manager
Akita Sakigake Shimbun m) 60,300 Oomachi, Akita-shi, Akita Tel. (Akita) 3861	¥20-cl	Akita Sakigake Shimbun Co., Ltd. S. Hitomi, Pres.; ¥700,000	Asomura (E. in chief) Y. Saito (me) G. Kurata (pe) G. Kurata (cde) S. Ito (ee)	K. Yamada (bm) T. Fujiwara (am) T. Kumagaya (cm)
Daily Tohoku (m) 21,330 3, Ban-cho, Hachinoe-shi, Aomori Tel. (Hachinohe) 0862	¥85-cl	Daily Tohoku Co., Ltd. M. Ishibashi, Pres.; ¥200,000	R. Yoshida (me)	M. Kondo (am) K. Sasamoto (bm)
Fukushima Mimpo (m) 46,142 21, Sakae-cho, Fukushima-shi, Fukushima Tel. 1281	¥170-cl	Fukushima Mimpo Co., Ltd. T. Tobishima, Pres.;	S. Nagasawa (me)	Y. Haniyu (bm) G. Ishii (am) S. Itabari (cm)
Fukushima Minyu (m) 30,000 60, Nakamachi Fukushima-shi, Fukushima Tel. 0527	¥80-cl	Fukushima Minyu Co., Ltd. K. Tako, Pres.;	G. Ogoshi (E. in chief) K. Yoshida R. Sakamoto (pee) M. Sato (ce)	A. Yoshikawa (am) T. Morohara (cm) T. Yoshiuari (gm)
Iwate Shimpo (m) 35,000 23, Naen, Morioka-shi, Iwate Tel. 1707	¥130-cl	Iwate Shimpo Co., Ltd. To Otiai, Pres.; ¥500,000	Y. Horikawa (me)	S. Watanabe (bm) K. Nakajima (am) K. Kumagaya (cm) Y. Tohata (gm)

J. Kobayashi (ps)	8 branch offices; 13 stringers; Kyodo		1 rotary press machine, 3 type foundings, 1 papier mache moulders, 1 stereo founder, 1 photo type, 1 engraver	39-Edit. dept.; 18-Bus. dept.; 40-Mech. dept.; 38-Assigned to posts outside the office; 147—Total
S. Furukawa (ms)	5 branch offices & 10 stringers; SNP, Kyodo		2 rotary press machines, 1 type founding, 1 papier mache moulder, 1 stereo founder, 1 photo type, 1 engraver	5-Assigned to directly to directors; 44-Edit. dept.; 41-Mech. dept.; 24-Bus. dept.; 21-Assigned to posts outside the office; 135—Total

(ms)—Mechanical Superintendent (pm)—Publications Manager (ps)—Printery Superintendent (pm)—Publications Manager	Number of branch offices & stringers Affiliated News Agencies AP—Associated Press UP—United Press INS—International News Service FAP—Agence France de Presse ANP—Acme Newspictures Inc. WTS—World Telegram Service RP—Radio Press Kyodo—Kyodo News Agency SNP—Sun News Photo Service	Supplementary Publications	Mechanical Departments Equipments	No. of Employees: (Edit. dept.)—Editorial Department (Bus. dept.)—Business Department (Gen. Adm. dept.)—General Administration Department (Pub. dept.)—Publications Department (Print. dept.)—Printary Department
Y. Kojima (ps)	4 branch offices & 8 stringers; WTS, SNP, Kyodo	Sakigake Magazine		62-Edit. dept.; 48-Gen. dept.; 49-Prin. dept.; 175—Total
T. Kawara (ms)	7 branch offices & 5 stringers; Kyodo			8-Assigned to directly to directors; 32-Edit. dept.; 17-Bus. dept.; 26-Print. dept.; 95—Total
S. Suzuki (ms) S. Kanbe (ps)	8 branch offices & 2 stringers; Kyodo			33-Edit. dept.; 54-Bus. dept.; 1-Publ. dept.; 62-Mech. dept.; 25-Assigned to posts outside the office; 175—Total
	15 branch offices & 5 stringers; Kyodo	Fukushima Nenkan (Fukushima Year Book); Fukushima-ken Shokuin Roku (Fukushima prefecture of personal List)		10-Assigned to directly to director; 23-Edit. dept.; 9-Bus. dept.; 28-Assigned to posts outside the office; 70—Total
	3 branch offices & 6 stringers; SNP, Kyodo			31-Edit. dept.; 22-Bus. dept.; 22-Assigned to posts outside the office; 75—Total

Kahoku Shimpo (m) 132,128 170, 3 ban-cho, Sendai-shi, Miyagi Tel. 4100	¥420-cl	Kahoku Shimpo Co., Ltd. C. Sugano, Pres.; ¥5,000,000	N. Takahata (me) M. Kusaka (pee) T. Shirasaki (ee)	S. Makino (bm) R. Endo (am) T. Watanabe (cm)
Shin Iwate Nippo (m) 55,738 61, Marunouchi Morioka-shi, Iwate Tel. 1615	¥220-cl	Shin Iwate Nippo Co., Ltd. S. Iwaki, Pres.; ¥60,000	S. Ono (me) S. Kudo (cde) S. Sato (bm) F. Kido (am) T. Nakata (cm) S. Iwakame (gm)	F. Miyafuku (ms) H. Matsuoka (ps)
Toonippo (m) 75,420 2-3, Aza Nagashima Oaza, Oono, Aomori, Tel. 2010	¥240-cl	Too Nippo Co., Ltd. T. Kudo, Pres.;	R. Kusumi (me) M. Narumi (cde).	K. Takasaka (am) M. Numata (em)
Yamagata Shimbun (m) 65,544 471, Nanoka-machi, Yamagata Tel. 1580	¥200-cl	Yamagata Shimbun Co., Ltd. T. Hattori, Pres.; ¥195,000	T. Takahira (me) T. Saito (cde)	G. Igarashi (bm) S. Suzuki (am) K. Ogawa (cm)
Yukan Tohoku (e) 30,000 170, 3 bancho, Sendai-shi, Miyagi Tel. 1629	¥130-cl	Yukan Tohoku Co., Ltd. M. Kadoma, Pres.; ¥150,000	Ri Mihara (E. in chief) T. Muto (me) N. Yamaie (cde)	M. Kadoma (bm) T. Kirihara (am) K. Ito (cm)

CHUBU DISTRICT

Population—10,336,813

Yamanashi—807,251; Shizuoka—2,353,005; Aichi—3,122,902; Gifu—1,993,644; Nagano—2,060,010

Name of Newspaper, Circulation, Address | Minimum Advertisement Line Rate, Classified & Special | Publisher Corporation & Name of Pres., Capital

(me)—Managing Editor
(cde)—Copy-desk Editor
(pe)—Political News Editor
(ee)—Economic News Editor
(pee)—Political & Economic News Editor
(ce)—City Editor
(fe)—Foreign News Editor
(e. in chief)—Editor in Chief

(bm)—Business Manager
(am)—Advertisement
(am)—Advertisement Manager
(cm)—Circulation Manager

Chubu Nihon Shimbun (m) 766,132 24-2, Honcho-dori, Miyuki, Naka-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aiti Tel. Chu (3) 2151	¥1100-cl	Chubu Nihon Shimbun Co., Ltd. T. Sugiyama, Pres.; ¥5,000,000	T. Nozaki (me) T. Ono (cde) E. Sugiura (cde) S. Kanamori (pee) T. Ishii (ce)	K. Nakamura (bm) F. Matsubara (gm)
Chukyo Shimbun (m) 80,000 11-2, Hirokoji dori, Naka-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aiti Tel. 0081	¥200-cl	Chukyo Shimbun Co., Ltd. C. Yujiro, Pres.; ¥500,000	S. Ninobe (me) K. Miyamoto (cde)	B. Tsutsumi (am) R. Kawara (cm) R. Noma (bm)

Z. Ono (ms) T. Miyazaki (ps)	7 branch offices & 16 stringers; New York 8imes, SNP, Kyodo	Tohoku Bunka (Tohoku Culture); Tohoku Shokokumin (Tohoku Children)	3 rotary press machines; 16 type foundings; 3 papier mache moulders; 4 stereo founders; 3 photo types; 2 engravers	8-Assigned to directly to directors; 90-Edit. dept.; 138-Bus. dept.; 138-Mech. dept.; 20-Cult. dept.; 28-Assigned to posts outside the office; 422—Total
	16 branch offices & 5 stringers; Kyodo		2 rotary press machines; 5 type foundings; 2 papier mache moulders; 2 stereo founders; 2 photo types, 1 engraver	34-Edit. dept.; 29-Bus. dept.; 25-Gen. dept.; 61-Mech. dept.; 8-Publ. dept.; 19-Assigned to posts outside the office; 179—Total
S. Kawata (ms)	9 branch offices & 2 stringers, WTS, SNP, Kyodo		2 rotary press machines; 6 type foundings; 2 papier mache moulders; 1 stereo founders; 2 photo types, 1 engraver	1-Assigned directly to director; 51-Edit. dept.; 51-Bus. dept.; 62-Mech. dept.; 45-Assigned to posts outside the office; 210—Total
K. Kudo (ms)	14 branch offices & 2 stringers; Kyodo		1 rotary press machine, 3 type foundings, 1 papier mache moulder	41-Edit. dept.; 33-Bus. dept.; 54-Gen. dept.; 36-Assigned to posts outside the office; 165—Total
	2 branch offices & 5 stringers; SNP, Kyodo			2-Assigned to directly to directors; 18-Edit. dept.; 12-Bus. dept.; 7-Assigned to posts outside the office; 29—Total

(ms)—Mechanical Superintendent
(pm)—Publications Manager
(ps)—Printery Superintendent
(pm)—Publications Manager

Number of branch offices & stringers Affiliated News Agencies
AP—Associated Press
UP—United Press
INS—International News Service
FAP—Agence France de Presse
ANP—Acme Newspictures Inc.
WTS—World Telegram Service
RP—Radio Press
Kyodo—Kyodo News Agency
SNP—Sun News Photo Service

Supplementary Publications

Mechanical Departments Equipments

No. of Employees:
(Edit. dept.)—Editorial Department
(Bus. dept.)—Business Department
(Gen. Adm. dept.)—General Administration Department
(Pub. dept.)—Publications Department
(Print. dept.)—Printary Department

T. Tonta (ms) Y. Koide (ps)	28 branch office & 57 stringers; SNP, RP, New York Times, UP, Kyodo	Fujin to Kodomo (Ladies and children) Nogyo Nihon (Agricultural Japan)	6 rotary press machines; 20 type foundings; 4 papier mache moulders; 3 stereo type founders; 2 photo types; 2 engravers	10-Assigned to directly to directors; 226-Edit. dept.; 87-Bus. dept.;
	1 branch office 7 stringers; SNP, Kyodo		1 rotary press machine; 5 type foundings; 2 papier mache moulders; 1 stereo type founder; 2 photo types; 2 engravers	3-Assigned to directly to directors; 36-Edit. dept.; 38-Bus. dept.; 9-Assigned to posts outside the office; 85—Total

Chubu Keizai Shimbun (m) 30,000 24-2, Miyuki Honchodori, Naka-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aiti Tel. (2) 0063	¥200-cl	Chubu Keizai Shimbun Co., Ltd. I. Jutaro, Pres.; ¥195,000	S. Takashima (E. in chief) J. Ichi (me) H. Iwata (cde) K. Kimura (ee)	K. Miyake (bm) H. Kuwajima (am) K. Nakano (gm)
Gifu Times (m) 64,656 22, Imakomachi, Gifu-shi, Gifu Tel. 0028	¥200-cl	Gifu Times Co., Ltd. S. Ohashi, Pres.; ¥1,500,000	T. Kato (me) S. Oki (cde) C. Hasegawa (ee)	H. Isoda (am) K. Hayashi (cm) H. Isoda (bm)
Nagoya Times (m) 70,000 5-1, Kawabata machi, Nishi, Naka-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aiti Tel. (Azuma) 1015	¥200-cl	Nagoya Times Co., Ltd. K. Jutaro, Pres.; ¥18,500	Y. Kato (E. in chief) H. Ito (me) N. Kato (cde) U. Kamiya (ce)	K. Nakane (bm) K. Iguchi (am) T. Kawase (gm)
Nanshin Nichinichi Shimbun (m) 20,000 75-3, Kamisuwa-Aza Suwa-shi, Nagano Tel. (Suwa) 0864	¥100-cl	Nanshin nichinichi Co., Ltd. T. Misawa, Pres.; ¥198,000	T. Mikoshiba (E. in chief) T. Kondo (me) H. Iizawa (cde)	T. Kurokaochi (bm) K. Tsuchiya (am) I. Kusano
Nobi Shimbun (m) 20,000 42, Aoki-cho, Tajima-shi, Gifu Tel. (Tajima) 0006	¥130-cl	Nobi Shimbun Co., Ltd. S. Aoki, Pres.; ¥100,000	T. Ichinose (me) K. Kojima (cde)	R. Araki (bm)
Shinyo Shimbun (m) 10,000 314, Nishihori-cho, Matsumoto-shi, Nagano Tel. (Matsumoto) 0898, 1131, 2364	¥60-cl	Shinyo Shimbun Co., Ltd. T. Miyasaka, Pres.; ¥2,500,000	K. Koguchi (me) E. Uehara (cde)	Y. Miyasaka (bm) T. Uchida (cm) N. Kimura (am)
Shizuoka Shimbun (m) 62,895 46, Konya-cho, Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka Tel. (Shizuoka) 0025, 0355	¥180-cl	Shizuoka Shimbun Co., Ltd. M. Inamiya, Pres.; ¥100,000	M. Shigeta (me)	K. Oda (am) M. Suzuki (em) T. Komatsuzaki (gm) T. Ezaki (bm)
Shintokai Shimbun (e) 70,000 11-2, Hirokoji, Naka-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aiti Tel. (2) 5210	¥200-cl	Shintokai Shimbun Co., Ltd. S. Ikai, Pres.; ¥200,000	K. Ogura (me)	S. Miyata (bm) T. Ota (am) G. Hasegawa (cm) S. Okimasu (gm)

	2 branch offices & 23 stringers; Kyodo			4-Assigned to directly to directors; 40-Edit. dept.; 32-Bus. dept.; 32-Assigned to posts outside the office; 108—Hotal
	7 branch offices & 7 stringers; SNP, Kyodo		3 rotary press machines; 7 type foundings; 2 papier mache moulders; 2 stereo type founders; 1 photo type; 1 engraver	14-Assigned to directly to directors; 60-Edit. dept.; 46-Bus. dept.; 68-Mech. dept.; 22-Assigned to posts outside the office; 210—Total
	2 branch offices		2 rotary press machines; 6 type foundings; 2 papier mache moulders; 1 stereo type founder; 2 photo types; 2 engravers	39-Edit. dept.; 38-Bus. dept.; 53-Mech. dept.; 11-Assigned to posts outside the office; 141—Total
T. Kurookochi (ms)	10 branch offices & 7 stringers; SNP, Kyodo	Shukan Shinano Kodomo Shimbun (Shinano Children's Weekly)	1 rotary press machine; 1 type founding; 1 papier mache moulder; 1 stereo type founder	22-Edit. dept.; 22-Bus. dept.; 36-Print. dept.; 27-Assigned to posts outside the office 107—Total
	7 branch offices & 5 stringers; Kyodo			22-Edit. dept.; 20-Bus. dept.; 30-Assigned to posts outside the office; 72—Total
Y. Miyasaka (ms) S. Shirai (ps)	9 branch offices & 3 stringers; Kyodo		1 rotary press machines; 1 type founding; 1 papier mache moulder; 1 stereo type founder; 1 photo type	14-Edit. dept.; 18-Bus. dept.; 23-Mech. dept.; 16-Assigned to posts outside the office; 71—Total
T. Suzuki (ms)	2 branch offices & 19 stringers; Kyodo		3 rotary press machines, 3 type foundings, 3 papier mache moulders, 1 stereo type founder, 1 photo type, 1 engraver	47-Edit. dept.; 21-Bus. dept.; 21-Gen. dept.; 62-Print. dept.; 31-Assigned to posts outside the office; 182—Total
	1 branch office; Kyodo		1 rotary press machine, 5 type foundings, 2 papier mache moulders, 1 stereo type founder, 2 photo types, 2 engravers	38-Edit. dept.; 20-Bus. dept.; 18-Gen. dept.; 4-Assigned to posts outside the office; 80—Total

Shinano Mainichi Shimbun (m) 103,900 657, Nanken-cho, Nagano-shi, Nagano Tel. 4361	¥400-cl	Shinano Mainichi Shimbun Co., Ltd. S. Ito, Pres.; ¥3,000,000	R. Sakamoto (me) S. Sato (cde)	S. Kobayashi (bm) K. Komatsu (am) T. Suzuki (cm)
Tokai Mainichi Shimbun (m) 50,000 3-1, Horinouchi-machi, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya-shi, Nagoya Tel. 1381	¥200-cl	Tokai Mainichi Shimbun Co., Ltd. N. Yamazaki, Pres.; ¥195,000	K. Ito (me) K. Sakurai (cde) K. Mizutani (pee)	T. Niita (bm) M. Ishida (cm)
Tokai Yukan Shimbun (e) 30,000 6-2, Kandacho, Gifu-shi, Gifu Tel. 1459	¥120-cl	Tokai Yukan Co., Ltd. T. Yamada, Pres.; ¥180,000	K. Takikawa (me) N. Isema (cde) I. Hayashi (ee)	S. Yameyama (bm) T. Yamamoto (gm)
Yukan Shinshu (e) 33,000 657, Nanken-cho, Nagano-shi, Nagano Tel. 1681, 1689	¥100-cl	Yukan Shinshu Co., Ltd. K. Yamada, Pres.; ¥195,000	T. Tanaka (me)	K. Yamada (bm)
Yamanashi Jiji Shimbun (m) 30,000 32, Yamada-cho, Kofu-shi, Yamanashi Tel. (Kofu) 2916	¥130-cl	Yamanashi Jiji Co., Ltd. H. Shimizu, Pres.; ¥500,000	T. Muramatsu (me) K. Bichu (cde) H. Ito (pee) M. Akiyama (ce)	K. Yamagata (bm) A. Furuya (am) F. Nakagomi (em) K. Yamagata (gm)
Yamanashi Nichinichi Shimbun (m) 35,200 288, Heyakoku, Kofu-shi, Yamanashi Tel. 2233	¥130-cl	Yamanashi Nichi nichi Co., Ltd. Yoshiya Y. Wada, Pres.; ¥180,000	T. Aoki (me) Y. Yokota (cde)	T. Fukazawa (bm) Y. Yoishi (am) M. Hoshino (cm) Y. Wada (gm)

HOKURIKU District
Population—5,351,507

Niigata—2,418,271; Toyama—979,229; Ishikawa—827,743; Fukui—726,264

Name of Newspaper, Circulation, Address | Minimum Advertisement Line Rate, Classified & Special | Publisher Corporation & Name of Pres., Capital

(me)—Managing Editor
(cde)—Copy-desk Editor
(pe)—Political News Editor
(ee)—Economic News Editor
(pee)—Political & Economic News Editor
(ce)—City Editor
(fe)—Foreign News Editor
(e. in chief)—Editor in Chief

(bm)—Business Manager
(am)—Advertisement Manager
(cm)—Circulation Manager

Fukui Shimbun (m) 49,204 88-Ippongi-cho, Fukui-shi, Fukui Tel. (Fukui) 088	¥200-cl	Fukui Shimbun Co., Ltd. M. Kuroda, Pres.; ¥199,900	Y. Midokochi (ms) S. Matsumura (ce) N. Iyo (cde) M. Arita (pee)	I. Saikawa (gm)

Y. Sugiura (ms)	3 branch offices & 15 stringers;	Shinmai Joho (Shinmai news); Sangyo Joho (Industrial news); Shinmai Nenkan (Shinmai Year Book); Culture magazine;		6-Assigned to directly to directors; 62-Edit. dept.; 23-Bus. dept.; 51-Gen. dept.; 2-Prin. dept.; 115-Mech. dept.; 44-Assigned to posts outside the office; 303—Total
Y. Mori (ms) I. Sugii (ps)	1 branch office & 1 stringer; SNP, Kyodo	Amusement news; Nogyo, Kyoho (Agriculture Magazine); Chie no Hikari (Use of intelligence)	2 rotary press machines, 3 type foundings, 2 papier mache moulders, 1 stereo type founder, 1 photo type, 2 engravers	42-Edit. dept.; 50-Bus. dept.; 77-Mech. dept.; 169—Total
	2 branch offices;			31-Edit. dept.; 8-Bus. dept.; 5-Gen. dept.; 5-Assigned to posts outside the office; 49—Total
	5 branch offices & 12 stringers; SNP, Kyodo			34-Edit. dept.; 8-Bus. dept.; 21-Assigned to posts outside the office; 63—Total
K. Yamagata (sm)	3 branch offices & 11 stringers; Kyodo		3 rotary press machines, 2 type foundings, 1 papier mache moulder, 1 stereo type founder, 1 photo type, 1 engraver	30-Edit. dept.; 15-Bus. dept.; 10-Gen. dept.; 35-Mech. dept.; 14-Assigned to posts outside the office: 104—Total
Y. Wada (gm)	4 branch offices; Kyodo		1 rotary press machine, 2 type foundings, 2 papier mache moulders, 1 stereo type founder, 1 photo type, 2 engravers	28-Edit. dept.; 16-Bus. dept.; 12-Gen. dept.; 34-Mech. dept.; 6-Assigned to posts outside the office; 96—Total

(ms)—Mechanical Superintendent
(pm)—Publications Manager
(ps)—Printery Superintendent
(pm)—Publications Manager

Number of branch offices & stringers Affiliated News Agencies
AP—Associated Press
UP—United Press
INS—International News Service
AFP—Agence France de Presse
ANP—Acme Newspictures Inc.
WTS—World Telegram Service
RP—Radio Press
Kyodo—Kyodo News Agency
SNP—Sun News Photo Service

Supplementary Publications

Mechanical Departments Equipments

No. of Employees:
(Edit. dept.)—Editorial Department
(Bus. dept.)—Business Department
(Gen. Adm. dept.)—General Administration Department
(Pub. dept.)—Publications Department
(Print. dept.)—Printary Department

K. Maekawa (ms) E. Iwai (ps)	8 branch offices & 8 stringers; Kyodo	2 rotary press machines; 4 type foundings; 2 papier mache moulders; 2 stereo founders; 2 photo types; 6 engravers		40-Edit. dept.; 38-Gen. dept.; 64-Mech. dept.; 4-Pub. dept.; 28-Assigned to posts outside the offices; 174—Total

Hokuriku Yukan (e)
33,000
60-Yasuzumi-cho,
Toyama-shi, Toyama
Tel. (Toyama) 4009

¥100-cl

Hokuriku Yukan
Co., Ltd.
C. Kitakawa, Pres.;
¥125,000

S. Tanaka (me)
M. Tateishi (cde)
N. Matsumoto (pee)
Y. Kuramori (ee)

K. Mori (bm)
T. Shimizu (gm)

Hokkoku Mainichi (m)
126,820
93, Minami-cho,
Kanazawa-shi,
Ishikawa
Tel. (Kanazawa) 5400

¥400-cl

Hokkoku Shimbun
Co., Ltd.
Y. Saga, Pres.;
¥2,000,000

Y. Kamoi (E. in chief)
Y. Miyashita (em)
I. Fujino (cde)
H. Jojima (pee)

N. Aisaka (bm)
T. Koshino (em)

Ishikawa Shimbun (m)
39,880
101, Morishita-cho,
Kanazawa-shi,
Ishikawa
Tel. (Kanazawa) 5250

¥150-cl

Ishikawa Shimbun
Co., Ltd.
S. Takayama, Pres.;
¥1,500,000

S. Takeshita
(E. in chief)
T. Wakiuchi (me)
S. Narimaru (cde)
H. Maki (pee)
K. Tomizu (ee)

M. Nakanishi (bm)
S. Yabuuchi (am)
T. Takeyama (cm)

Kitanihon Shimbun (m)
81,365
31 Yasuzumi-cho,
Toyama-shi, Toyama
Tel. (Toyama)
2550

¥80-cl

Kitanihon Shimbun
Co., Ltd.
Y. Takatori, Pres.;
¥199,950

T. Nakayama (me)
T. Ooyama (cde)
T. Wakabayashi (pee)
Y. Fujii (ce)

M. Takada (bm)
S. Sato (am)
T. Tanaka (cm)
T. Arikawa (gm)

Niigata Nippo (m)
120,109
227, 1 Higashi
Nakadori, Niigata
Tel. (Niigata)
3770

¥400-cl

Niigata Nippo
Co., Ltd.
J. Nishimura, Pres.
¥500,000

K. Honma (me)
S. Kishida (cde)

M. Tanaka (bm)
K. Ookubo (am)
T. Ito (gm)

Toyama Shimbun (m)
52,500
89, Mihataya-machi,
Takaoka-shi, Toyama
Tel. (Takaoka) 1526

¥150-cl

Toyama Shimbun
Co., Ltd.
K. Kedo, Pres.;
¥180,000

S. Murai (me)
T. Kitada (cde)
T. Eda (pee)
K. Takenaka (ce)

G. Nishio (bm)
K. Ichizima (am)
T. Sonobe (cm)
K. Kefuji (gm)

Yukan Niigata (e)
33,000
6 Ban-cho,
Furumachi-dori,
Niigata
Tel. (Niigata) 3780

¥130-cl

Yukan Niigata
Co., Ltd.
Y. Aizu, Pres.;
¥100,000

M. Kosugi (me)
T. Takasawa (cde)
R. Hara (cde)

T. Nagata (am)
S. Shimizu (cm)
T. Suzuki (gm)

	3 branch offices & 8 stringers, SNP, Kyodo			38-Edit. deut.; 31-Bus. dept.; 13-Gen. dept.; 20-Assigned to posts outside the office 102—Total
	4 branch offices & 14 stringers; WTS, UP, Kyodo	Tokkoku Nenkan (Hokkoku Year Book); Bunka; Hokkoku Pamphlet	4 rotary press machines, 11 type foundings, 4 papier mache moulders, 4 stereo founders, 2 photo types, 1 engraver	38-Edit. dept.; 57-Bus. dept.; 48-Gen. dept.; 89-Pub. dept.; 45-Assigned to posts outside the office 277—Total
1. Yamagishi (ms) K. Aoyagi (ps)	16 branch offices & 12 stringers; Kyodo	Kodomo Ishikawa (Ishikawa Children's newspaper)	1 rotary press machine, 2 type foundings, 2 papier mache moulders, 2 stereo founders, 1 photo type, 1 engraver	2-Assigned to directly to directors; 42-Edit. dept.; 34-Bus. dept.; 34-Print. dept.; 76-Assigned to posts outside the office; 183—Total
S. Hayashi (ms)	10 branch offices & 3 stringers; Kyodo			48-Edit. dept.; 36-Bus. dept.; 33-Gen. dept; 95-Mech. dept.; 47-Assigned to posts outside the office; 259—Total
K. Nakano (ms) T. Odajima (ps)	23 offices & 9 stringers; UP, New York Times, Kyodo	Niigata Kodomo Shimbun (Niigata Children Newspaper) Niigata Nenkan (Niigata Year Book)	9 rotary press machines; 6 type foundings; 1 papier mache moulder, 3 stereo founders; 2 photo types; 1 engraver	66-Edit. dept.; 29-Bus. dept.; 28-Gen. dept.; 120-Print. dept.; 89-Assigned to posts outside the office; 332—Total
	13 branch offices & 5 stringers; SNP, Kyodo		1 rotary press machine; 4 type foundings; 1 papier mache moulder, 1 stereo founder; 1 photo type; 1 engraver	40-Edit. dept.; 26-Bus. dept.; 2-Gen. dept.; 43-Mech. dept.; 25-Assigned to posts outside the office; 136—Total
	1 branch office & 6 stringers; Kyodo			25-Edit. dept.; 13-Gen. dept.; 6-Assigned to posts outside the office; 44—Total

KINKI DISTRICT

Population—8,811,323

Mie—1,416,494; Shiga—858,367; Kyoto—1,739,084; Nara—779,935; Wakayama—959,999; Hyogo—3,057,444

Name of Newspaper, Circulation, Address	Minimum Advertisement Line Rate, Classified & Special	Publisher Corporation & Name of Pres., Capital	(me)—Managing Editor (cde)—Copy-desk Editor (pe)—Political News Editor (ee)—Economic News Editor (pee)—Political & Economic News Editor (ce)—City Editor (fe)—Foreign News Editor (e. in chief)—Editor in Chief	(gm)—General Manager (bm)—Business Manager (am)—Advertisement Manager (cm)—Circulation Manager
Ise Shimbun (m) 53,092 1-1,045, Tsu Okado-cho, Tsu-shi, Miye Tel. (Tse) 0011, 0125	¥160-cl	Ise Shimbun Co., Ltd. S. Matsuzaki, Pres.; ¥300,000	M. Ito (me) K. Momo (cde)	T. Fujiyama (cm) E. Nakabayashi (gm) T. Fujino (bm)
Kyoto Nichi-nichi Shimbun (e) 75,000 24, Naniwa-cho, Kita-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto Tel. (Honkyoku) 5583	¥270-cl	Kyoto Nichi-nichi Shimbun Co., Ltd. H. Akehi, Pres.; ¥1,000,000	K. Miura (me) T. Ito (cde) S. Komachi (pee) T. Ishida (ce)	T. Tsuda (bm) T. Nishimura (am) T. Satouchi (cm) B. Fujii (m)
Kyoto Shimbun (m) 138,311 239, Shoshoi-machi, Kitairu, Ebisu-kawa, Karasumaru-dori, Naka Kyo-ku, Kyoto Tel. (Kami-kyoku) 0025	¥400-cl	Kyoto Shimbun Co., Ltd. K. Shiraishi, Pres.; ¥5,000,000	K. Shiraishi (me) S. Kato (cde) K. Nakae (pe) M. Usui (ee) S. Kizaki (ce)	M. Ogawa (am) T. Taki (cm) T. Inoue (gm)
Kobe Shimbun (m) 147,222 8, 2941, Minato-machi, Kobe-shi, Hyogo Hyogo-ken Tel. (Minatogawa) 0050-0057	¥420-cl	Kobe Shimbun Co., Ltd. K. Tanaka, Pres.; ¥2,500,000	S. Yoriyasu (me) T. Nagai (cde) S. Hojo (pee)	Y. Hoshimoto (bm) M. Tanaka (am) K. Doi (cm) K. Shinohara (gm)
Miyako Shimbun (e) 77,000 Noboru, Sanjo, Kawara-dori, Chikyo-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto Tel. (Kami) 8003	¥270-cl	Miyako Shimbun Partnership J. Shiogai, Pres.; ¥600,000	F. Morikawa (me) S. Kato (cde) T. Sekihara (pee) I. Kawata (ce)	R. Kibara (bm) M. Watanabe (am) M. Hirono (cm)
Nara Nichinichi Shimbun (m) 20,000 1, Aburasak-machi, Nara-shi, Nara Tel. (Nara) 2494, 3297	¥100-cl	Nara Nichinichi Shimbun Co., Ltd. K. Kitaura, Pres.; ¥1,500,000	K. Uejima (me)	M. Yabuuchi (bm) Z. Suzuki (am) M. Tsuji (gm)

(ms)—Mechanical Superintendent (pm)—Publications Manager (ps)—Printery Superintendent (pm)—Publications Manager	Number of branch offices & stringers Affiliated News Agencies AP—Associated Press UP—United Press INS—International News Service AFP—Agence France de Presse ANP—Acme Newspictures Inc. WTS—World Telegram Service RP—Radio Press Kyodo—Kyodo News Agency SNP—Sun News Photo Service	Supplementary Publications	Mechanical Departments Equipments	No. of Employees: (Edit. dept.)—Editorial Department (Bus. dept.)—Business Department (Gen. Adm. dept.)—General Administration Department (Pub. dept.)—Publications Department (Print. dept.)—Printary Department
	14 branch offices & 2 stringers, WTS, Kyodo	Kinki Shunju (Kinki Literary); Mie Shonen Shimbun (Mie children's newspaper); Miye Keizai Tokushin (Mie Economic News); Ise nenkan (Ise year book).	2 rotary press machines; 5 type foundings; 2 papier mache moulders; 1 stereo type founders; 1 photo type; 1 engraver	45-Edit. dept.; 29-Bus. dept.; 28-Gen. dept.; 72-Print. dept.; 39-Assigned to posts outside the office; 213—Total
N. Nagagawa (as) U. Akigetsu (ms) T. Hori (ps)	3 branch offices, SNP, Kyodo	Gion-cho (Note-book of Gion)	3 rotary press machines; type foundings; 2 papier mache coulders; 2 stereo type founders; 1 photo type; 1 engraver	57-Edit. dept.; 42-Bus. dept.; 44-Gen. dept.; 43-Mech. dept.; 18-Assigned to posts outside the office; 204—Total
T. Murakami (ms) S. Isoya (ps) H. Aojima (am)	6 branch offices & 34 stringers; WTS, UP, Kyoto	Shin Kempo Kaisetsu (Commentary of the New Constitution); Kenppo Tokuhon (Contitution Text Book)	2 rotary press machines; 10 type foundings; 2 papier mache moulders; 2 stereo type founders	2-Assigned to directly to directors; 109-Edit. dept.; 67-Bus. dept.; 87-Gen. dept.; 147-Mech. dept.; 81-Assigned to posts outside the office; 493—Total
N. Isomura (ms)	17 branch offices & 20 stringers; New York Times, UP, SNP, Kyodo		3 rotary press machines; 7 type foundings; 2 papier mache moulders; 2 stereo type founders; 1 photo type; 1 engraver	96-Edit. dept.; 42-Bus. dept.; 74-Gen. dept.; 112-Mech. dept.; 93-Assigned to posts outside the office; 417—Total
	2 branch offices; WTS, Kyodo	Romaji Kyositsu (Romaji Class Room); Konoko, Konohaha (This child, and this mother)		48-Edit. dept.; 40-Bus. dept.; 25-Gen. dept.; 8-Assigned to posts outside the office; 121—Total
M. Yoshida (ps) F. Imaizumi (pu. s)	8 branch offices & 5 stringers, Kyodo		1 rotary press machine; 1 type founding	26-Edit. dept.; 7-bus. dept.; 11-Gen. dept.; 19-Mech. dept.; 63—Total

Shiga Shimbun (m) 30,118 1, Higashiura, Oura-shi, Shiga Tel. (Shiga) 0019, 0784	¥110-cl	Shiga Shimbun Co., Ltd. H. Matsui, Pres.; ¥195,000	O. Kimura (me) O. Kimura (cde)	S. Hashimoto (bm)
Shinko Yukan (e) 77,000 33-3, Minato-machi, Hyogo-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo Tel. (Minatogawa) 0488	¥350-cl	Shinko Yukan Shimbun Co., Ltd. J. Takeuchi, Pres.; ¥1,000,000	S. Fei (me) T. Kotani (cde)	S. Tateishi (am) P. Torii (cm)
Wakayama Shimbun (m) 38,445 5-4, Matsubara-dori, Wakayama-shi, Wakayama Tel. (Wakayama) 0307, 0308	¥180-cl	Wakayama Shimbun Co., Ltd. A. Yura, Pres.; ¥190,000	S. Matsumoto (me) T. Okamoto (cde) I. Ogawa (pee) R. Hakemura (ce)	K. Saeki (am) H. Nakamura (cm) M. Kobata (gm)
Yukan Mie (e) 30,000 8, Senman-cho, Yokkaichi-shi, Mie Tel. (Yokkaichi) 0084	¥120-cl	Yukan Mie Shimbun Co., Ltd. I. Kashima, Pres.; ¥100,000	N. Takeuchi (me) T. Ueno (cde)	K. Kotsu (am) M. Kano (cm) K. Murayama (gm)
Yukan Kyoto **Shimbun** (e) 10,000 43-Kagamiya-cho, Ebisukawa, Noboru, Muromachi, Chukyo-ku, Kyoto Tel. (Kami) 0025	¥270-cl	Yukan Kyoto Shimbun Co., Ltd. K. Yamaguchi, Pres.; ¥180,000	T. Yasuoka (me)	K. Yamaguchi (bm) H. Koedo (am) C. Uno (cm) K. Yamaguchi (gm)
Yamato Times (e) 20,000 24-Nakasuji-cho, Nara-shi, Nara Tel. (Nara) 4357	¥100-cl	Yamato Times Co., Ltd. T. Imanishi, Pres.; ¥300,000	T. Tanaka (me)	T. Imanishi (bm)

S. Fukino (ms)	11 branch offices & 3 stringers; Kyodo		2 rotary press machines; 1 type founding; 2 papier mache moulders; 1 stereo type founder; 1 photo type; 1 engraver	1-Assigned to directly to directors; 11-Edit. dept.; 20-Bus. dept.; 22-Mech. dept.; 36-Assigned to posts outside the office; 90—Total
R. Miyata (ms)	SNP, Kyodo		1 rotary press machine; 4 type foundings; 1 papier mache moulder; 1 stereo type founder; 2 photo types; 1 engraver	3-Assigned to directly to directors; 39-Edit. dept.; 44-Bus. dept.; 17-Mech. dept.; 7-Assigned to posts outside the office; 110—Total
	11 branch offices & 6 stringers; Kyodo	Wakayama Keisen Shimbun (Wakayama Economic Newspaper)	5 rotary press machines; 2 type foundings; 2 papier mache moulders; 2 stereo type founders; 1 photo type; 1 engraver	18-Edit. dept.; 20-Bus. dept.; 4-Pub. dept.; 26-Mech. dept.; 3-Other posts; 35-Assigned to posts outside the office; 106—Total
	2 branch offices; SNP, Kyodo			15-Edit. dept.; 10-Bus. dept.; 12-Gen. dept.; 2-Assigned to posts outside the office; 39—Total
	2 branch offices & 3 stringers Kyodo			2-Assigned to directly to directors; 42-Edit. dept.; 59-Bus. dept.; 27-Gen. dept.; 130—Total
	62 branch offices & 8 stringers; Kyodo		2 rotary press machines; 7 type foundings; 1 papier mache moulder; 1 stereo type founder; 2 photo types; 2 engravers	11-Assigned to directly to directors; 30-Edit. dept.; 10-Bus. dept.; 65-Mech. dept.; 23-Assigned to posts outside the office; 139—Total

CHUGOKU DISTRICT

Population District—5,000,777

Tottori—587,606; Okayama—1,819,622; Shimane—894,267; Hiroshima—2,011,498; Yamaguti—1,479,244

Name of Newspaper, Circulation, Address	Minimum Advertisement Line Rate, Classified & Special	Publisher Corporation & Name of Pres., Capital	(me)—Managing Editor (cde)—Copy-desk Editor (pe)—Political News Editor (ee)—Economic News Editor (pee)—Political & Economic News Editor (ce)—City Editor (fe)—Foreign News Editor (e. in chief)—Editor in Chief	(bm)—Business Manager (am)—Advertisement Manager (cm)—Circulation Manager
Bocho Shimbun (m) 35,530 1-2960, Kamiuno, Oaza, Yamaguchi-shi, Yamaguchi Tel. 0244	¥120-cl	Bocho Shimbun Co., Ltd. K. Kumagaya, Pres.; ¥195,000	K. Fujimoto (me) K. Kawau (cde)	T. Suda (bm) S. Kojima (gm) M. Minami (cm)
Chugoku Shimbun (m) 193,292 2, Ryusen-cho, Kami Hiroshima, Hiroshima Tel. (Hiroshima) 3001, 3003	¥650-cl	Chougoku Shimbun Co., Ltd. T. Tikufuji, Pres.; ¥195,000	M. Kageyama (E. in chief) S. Itokawa (me) T. Akutagawa (cde) I. Osako (pe) K. Takasu (ee) Y. Miyoshi (ce)	F. Chikufuji (bm) F. Chikufuji (am) K. Kukuoka (cm) R. Yamamoto (gm)
Sanyo Shimbun (m) 151,151 77, Shimono-cho, Okayama-shi, Okayama Tel. 2601	¥420-cl	Sanyo Shimbun Co., Ltd. K. Taniguchi, Pres.; ¥10,000,000	M. Odera (me) F. Hirai (cde) Y. Ono (pee) T. Aoki (ce)	T. Kakahara (am) K. Akihisa (cm) M. Nakahara (gm) K. Sakurama (bm)
Nihonkai Shimbun (m) 30,000 61, Higashi Shinaji-cho, Tottori Tel. (Tottori) 0136, 0743	¥110-cl	Nihonkai Shimbun Co., Ltd. S. Kuramitsu, Pres.; ¥80,000	Y. Wakijima (E. in chief) S. Shinta (me) S. Shinta (cde)	I. Nishigaki (am) T. Fukumoto (cm)
Sanyo Choho (m) 30,000 40, Higashi Nakayamashita Okayama-shi, Okayama Tel. 3602	¥130-cl	Sanyo Choho Co., Ltd. J. Sudo, Pres.; ¥300,000	K. Fujimoto (me) T. Fujii (cde) K. Makabe (pee) Y. Sanada (ce)	T. Kokubu (bm) T. Kokubu (am) Y. Kameyama (em)
Shimane Shimbun (m) 40,646 383, Tonomachi, Matsue-shi, Shimane Tel. (Matsue) 1686	¥150-cl	Shimane Shimbun Co., Ltd. G. Date, Pres.; ¥199,000	T. Kato (me) K. Nakajima (cde)	S. Nakajima (bm) Hi Hirata (am) K. Watanabe (bm) Y. Kotaki (gm)

(ms)—Mechanical Superintendent (pm)—Publications Manager (ps)—Printery Superintendent (pm)—Publications Manager	Number of branch offices & stringers Affiliated News Agencies AP—Associated Press UP—United Press INS—International News Service AFP—Agence France de Presse ANP—Acme Newspictures Inc. WTS—World Telegram Service RP—Radio Press Kyodo—Kyodo News Agency SNP—Sun News Photo Service	Supplementary Publications	Mechanical Departments Equipments	No. of Employees: (Edit. dept.)—Editorial Department (Bus. dept.)—Business Department (Gen. Adm. dept.)—General Administration Department (Pub. dept.)—Publications Department (Print. dept.)—Printary Department
S. Sumida (ms) Y. Kuramoto (ps)	5 branch offices & 25 stringers; Kyodo		1 rotary press machine, 2 type foundings, 1 papier mache moulder, 1 stereo type founder, 1 photo type, 1 engraver	30-Edit. dept.; 37-Bus. dept.; 42-Mech. dept.; 107—Total
K. Yamane (ms) K. Ishikawa (ps)	5 branch offices & 107 stringers; WTS, UP, SNP, Kyodo	Gekkan Chugoku (Chugoku monthly); Kikan delta (Quarterly delta)	3 rotary press machines, 8 type foundings, 1 papier mache moulder, 2 stereo type founders, 2 photo types, 1 engraver	85-Edit. dept.; 50-Bus. dept.; 66-Gen. dept.; 87-Mech. dept.; 167-Assigned to posts outside the offices; 455—Total
T. Kanehira (ms) T. Kanehira (ps)	39 branch offices & 22 stringers; UP, New York Times, Kyodo		7 rotary press machines, 7 type foundings, 8 papier mache moulders, 3 stereo type founders, 3 photo types, 2 engravers	79-Edit. dept.; 52-Gen. dept.; 4-Print. dept.; 123-Mech. dept.; 55-Bus. dept.; 194-Assigned to post outside the office; 507—Total
M. Takeuchi (ms) T. Nakajima (ps)	8 branch offices & 21 stringers; Kyodo		2 rotary press machines, 2 type foundings, 1 papier mache moulder, 1 stereo type founder, 1 photo type, 1 engraver	25-Bus. dept.; 20-Edit. dept.; 9-Print. dept.; 31-Mech. dept.; 17-Assigned to posts outside the office; 102—Total
	15 branch offices			23-Edit. dept.; 20-Bus. dept.; 45-Mech. dept.; 47-Assigned to posts outside the office 145—Total
Y. Akagi (ps)	12 branch offices; 3 stringer; Kyodo	Shogaku Shimane (Newspaper for primary school children)	2 rotary press machines, 3 type foundings, 2 papier mache moulders, 1 stereo type founder, 1 photo type, 2 engravers	9-Assigned to directly to directors; 33-Edit. dept.; 16-Bus. dept.; 26-Gen. dept.; 1-Print. dept.; 63-Mech. dept.; 26-Assigned to posts outside the office; 171—Total

Sanin Nichinichi Shimbun (m) 30,000 105, Honcho, Yonago, Tottori Tel. 0924	¥100-cl	Sanin Nichinichi Co., Ltd. T. Nishiyama, Pres.; ¥150,000	M. Ikeda (me) T. Nishio (cde)	T. Nishiyama (bm) T. Furuyama (am) C. Nakano (cm)
Yukan Okayama (e) 30,000 77 Shimono-cho, Okayama-shi, Okayama Tel.: (Okayama) 4170	¥130-cl	Yukan Okayama Co., Ltd. H. Hoshijima, Pres.; ¥100,000	Y. Kyoyama (me) H. Okazaki (cde) T. Nakagawa (pee)	S. Matsumoto (bm) M. Ando (am) S. Harada (cm) I. Nakamura (gm)
Yukan Hiroshima (e) 33,000 2, Kami Ryusen-machi, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima Tel. 3392	¥130-cl	Yukan Hiroshima Co., Ltd. M. Nagai (me)	T. Murakami (me) Y. Nagai (cde)	H. Harasaki (cm) I. Uchida (bm)

SHIKOKU DISTRICT

Population—4,074,708

Kagawa—917,673; Tokushima—854,811; Kochi—848,337; Ehime—1,453,887

Name of Newspaper, Circulation, Address	Minimum Advertisement Line Rate, Classified & Special	Publisher Corporation & Name of Pres., Capital	(me)—Managing Editor (cde)—Copy-desk Editor (pe)—Political News Editor (ee)—Economic News Editor (pee)—Political & Economic News Editor (ce)—City Editor (fe)—Foreign News Editor (e. in chief)—Editor in Chief	(gm)—General Manager (bm)—Business Manager (am)—Advertisement Manager (cm)—Circulation Manager
Ehime Shimbun (m) 74,981 1, Ootemachi, Matsuyama-shi, Ehime Tel. 0903	350-cl	Ehime Shimbun Co., Ltd. Y. Hirata, Pres. ¥1.000,000	R. Matsumoto (me) T. Nakamura (cde) T. Tanaka (pee) Y. Yida (ce)	K. Saeki (am) E. Tokuta (cm) K. Sawamoto (bm)
Kochi Shimbun (m) 94,882 24, Honcho, Kochi-shi, Kochi Tel. 0173	¥270-cl	Koshi Shimbun Co., Ltd. Y. Kurio, Pres. ¥240,000	S. Nakahira (me)	H. Kobun (am) T. Ishimaru (gm)
Kochi Nippo (e) 30,000 111, Yokoji-machi, Kochi-shi, Kochi Tel. (Kochi) 0958	¥100-cl	Kochi Nippo Co., Ltd. T. Ono, Pres. ¥2,500,000	S. Sawamura (me) T. Miyazaki (pee) M. Kawamura (ee)	Y. Morita (bm) K. Shimizu (gm) T. Kususe (am)

	7 branch offices 14 stringers; Kyodo	Zen Sanin Kaisha Shimane Prefecture) Yoin (Information on Companies in all Sanin); Shimane Ken Shokuinroku (List of personal of Shimane)		2-Assigned to directly to directors; 44-Edit. dept.; 32-Bus. dept.; 49-Assigned posts outside the office; 127—Total
T. Seyoshi (me)	10 branch offices; Kyodo	Monthly "mado" Monthly (Window)		29-Edit. dept.; 21-Bus. dept.; 4-Culture dept.; 10-Assigned to posts outside the office: 64—Total
	8 branch offices, Kyodo			2-Assigned to directly to directors; 26-Edit. dept.; 5-Gen. dept.; 21-Bus. dept.; 16-Assigned to posts outside the office; 70—Total

(ms)—Mechanical Superintendent
(pm)—Publications Manager
(ps)—Printery Superintendent
(pm)—Publications Manager

Number of branch offices & stringers Affiliated News Agencies
AP—Associated Press
UP—United Press
INS—International News Service
AFP—Agence France de Presse
ANP—Acme Newspictures Inc.
WTS—World Telegram Service
RP—Radio Press
Kyodo—Kyodo News Agency
SNP—Sun News Photo Service

Supplementary Publications

Mechanical Departments Equipments

No. of Employees:
(Edit. dept.)—Editorial Department
(Bus. dept.)—Business Department
(Gen. Adm. dept.)—General Administration Department
(Pub. dept.)—Publications Department
(Print. dept.)—Printary Department

Y. Hirota (ms)	4 branch officers 13 stringers WTS, SNP, Kyodo	Shikoku bunka (Shikoku Culture)	1 rotary press machine, 4 type foundings, 1 papier mache moulder, 1 stereo founder, 2 photo types, 1 engraver	20-Assigned to directly to directors; 45-Edit. dept.; 46-Bus. dept.; 10-Gen. dept.; 9-Mech. dept.; 36-Assigned to posts outside the office; Total—
I. Nomachi (ms)	11 branch offices & 13 stringers, NHT, Kyodo		4 rotary press machine, 7 type foundings, 2 papier machine moulders, 1 stero founder, 1 photo type, 1 engraver	3-Assigned to directly to directors; 62-Edit. dept.; 73-Bus. dept.; 4-Publ. dept.; 75-Print. dept.; 27-Assigned to posts outside the office; 235—Total
K. Ozawa (ms) K. Ozawa (ps)	11 branch offices & 8 stringers WTS, Kyodo		1 rotary press machine, 3 type foundings, 1 papier mache moulder, 1 stereo founder, 1 photo type, 1 engraver	32-Edit. dept.; 56-Bus. dept.; 44-Mech. dept.; 27-Assigned to posts outside the office; 159—Total

Nankai Times (m) 20,000 1, Marunouchi, Uwajima, Ehime Tel. 0044	¥100-cl ¥130-sp	Nankai Times Co., Ltd. K. Nakano, Pres. ¥190,000	M. Mitsuda (me) M. Mitsuda (cde)	S. Minaguchi (am) T. Murakami, K. Kikuta (cm)
Shin Ehime Shimbun (m) 30,000 Imabu-shi, Ehime Tel. 0134	¥100-cl	Shin Ehime Shimbun Co., Ltd. K. Hara	Y. Kobata (me) T. Abe (cde)	K. Hara (bm) T. Wada (am) S. Morita (cm)
Shikoku Keizai (m) **Shikoku Shimbun** (m) 30,000 Sakura-cho, Takamatsu, Kagawa Tel. (Takamatsu) 2035	¥100-cl	Shikoku Keizai; Shikoku Shimbun, Co., Ltd. S. Sonoda ¥600,000	E. Tsuruoka (E. in chief) K. Yoshinaga (me) S. Mizuguchi (cde) S. Miyake (ee) M. Shimoda (ce)	H. Suehara (bm) T. Matsuyoshi (am) Z. Takahata (cm)
Tokushima Mimpo (m) 30,000 10-11, Sako-cho, Tokushima Tel. 0281, 0282, 0283	¥150-cl	Tokushima Mimpo Co., Ltd. S. Kawanaka, Pres. ¥185,000	S. Takagi (E. in chief) A. Shinohara (me) T. Saito (me) S. Takagi (pee) T. Jinki (ce)	S. Kawanaka (bm) T. Saito (cm) A. Miyake (am)
Tokushima Shimbun (m) 50,664 32-1, Saiwai-cho, Tokushima Tel. 0038	¥200-cl	Tokushima Shimbun Co., Ltd. S. Maekawa, Pres. ¥100,000	H. Yokoyama (E. in chief) S. Maekawa (me) H. Yamada (cde)	T. Izawa (cm) Y. Inahara (gm)

HOKKAIDO DISTRICT

Population—3,852,821

Name of Newspaper Circulation, Address	Minimum Advertisement Line Rate, Classified & Special	Publisher Corporation & Name of Pres., Capital	(me)—Managing Editor (cde)—Copy-desk Editor (pe)—Political News Editor (ee)—Economic News Editor (pee)—Political & Economic News Editor (ce)—City Editor (fe)—Foreign News Editor (e. in chief)—Editor in Chief	(gm)—General Manager (bm)—Business Manager (gm)—General Manager Manager (cm)—Circulation Manager
Hokkai Times (e) 50,000 1-2, Nishi, Kita Shijo, Sapporo Tel. 2735	¥200-cl	Hokkai Times Co., Ltd. T. Wataru, Pres.; ¥190,000	T. Tone (E. in chief) K. Teramoto (me) K. Hayashi (cde)	S. Miura (bm) T. Shoji (am) T. Shoji (cm)
Hakodate Shimbun (m) 20, Saiwai-cho, Hakodate Tel. 5680	¥230-cl	Hakodate Shimbun Co., Ltd. T. Hisa, Pres.; ¥6,000,000	T. Hisa (E. in chief) T. Ishimoda (me)	F. Omi (am) K. Fuse (cm) R. Kojima (bm)

S. Minaguchi (ms)	3 branch offices & 6 stringers, Kyodo		1 rotary press machine, 1 type founding, 1 papier mache moulder, 1 stereo founder	5-Assigned to directly to directors; 27-Edit. dept.; 14-Bus. dept.; 2-Gen. dept.; 20-Mech. dept.; 11-Assigned to posts outside the office; 79—Total
T. Ofuji (ps) H. Okada (bs)	5 branch offices, 10 stringers, Kyodo		1 rotary press machine, 2 type foundings, 1 papier machine moulder, 1 stereo founder, 1 photo type, 1 engraver	6-Assigned to directly to directors; 30-Edit. dept.; 14-Bus. dept.; 22-Mech. dept.; 40-Assigned to posts outside the office; 112—Total
S. Yasutoku (ps)	2 branch office & 4 stringers, Kyodo	Shikoku Shunju (Shikoku Spring and Autumn Magazine)	1 rotary press machine, 5 type foundings, 1 papier mache moulder, 1 stereo founder, 1 photo type, 1 engraver	5-Assigned to directly to directors; 55-Edit. dept.; 43-Bus. dept.; 2-Pub. dept.; 97-Chem. dept.; 16-Assigned to posts outside the office; 218—Total
T. Okada (ms)	3 branch offices & 10 stringers; WTS, SNP, Kyodo		1 rotary press machine, 3 type foundings, 1 papier machine moulder, 1 stereo founder, 1 photo-type	39-Edit. dept.; 24-Bus. dept.; 20-Mech. dept.; 83—Total
S. Tanimoto (ms)	15 branch offices 4 stringers; WTS, SNP, Kyodo		3 rotary press machines, 6 type foundings, 2 papier mache moulders, 2 stereo founders, 1 photo type, 2 engravers	34-Edit. dept.; 35-Gen. dept.; 56-Mech. dept.; 20—Assigned to posts outside the office; 145—Total
(ms)—Mechanical Superintendent (pm)—Publications Manager (ps)—Printery Superintendent (pm)—Publication Manager	Number of branch offices & stringers Affiliated News Agencies AP—Associated Press UP—United Press INS—International News Service AFP—Agence France de Presse ANP—Acme Newspictures Inc. WTS—World Telegram Service RP—Radio Press Kyodo—Kyodo News Agency SNP—Sun News Photo Service	Supplementary Publications	Mechanical Departments Equipments	No. of Employees: (Edit. dept.)—Editorial Department (Bus. dept.)—Business Department (Gen. Adm. dept.)—General Administration Department (Pub. dept.)—Publications Department (Print. dept.)—Printary Department
	8 branch offices, 13 stringers;			36-Edit. dept.; 25-Bus. dept.; 34-Assigned to posts outside the office; 95—Total
S. Nakajima (ms)	5 branch offices, 5 stringers; SNP, Kyodo		1 rotary press machine, 3 type founding, 1 papier mache moulder, 1 stereo founder, 1 photo type, 1 engraver	40-Edit. dept.; 61-Mech. dept.; 48-Bus. dept.; 3-Assigned to posts outside the office; 183—Total

Hokkaido Shimbun (m) 6-3, Nishi Oodori, Sapporo Tel. 2500	¥1400-cl	Hokkaido Shimbun Co., Ltd. S. Abe, Pres.; ¥1,000,000	T. Matoba (me) K. Kanamori (cde) T. Odaka (pe) M. Nishisato (ce)	K. Aso (sm) Y. Tsurya (cm)
Hokkai Nichinichi Shimbun (m) 4-8, Ichijo-tori, Asahikawa Tel. (Asahikawa) 4171	¥230-cl	Hokkai Nichinichi Co., Ltd. M. Mayumi, Pres.; ¥1,000,000	E. Yokoyama (me) T. Toyomura (cde)	K. Kanewa (bm) Y. Tanaka (am) S. Kishibe (cm) K. Sato (gm)
Muroran Minpo (m) 11,250 41, Senzai-cho, Muroran Tel. 0458, 0789	¥110-cl	Muroran Minpo Co., Ltd. F. Tsuji, Pres.; ¥600,000	F. Tsuji (me) T. Morii (cde)	K. Tsuchii (bm) K. Tsuchii (acm)
Shin Hokkai Shimbun (m) 70,000 1-4, Nishi Odori, Sapporo-shi Tel. (Sapporo) 6190	¥230-cl	Shin Hokkai Shimbun Co., Ltd. M. Ochiai, Pres.; ¥500,000	K. Tani (me) S. Fujita (cde) K. Tani (pee) K. Nanbe (ce)	S. Tajima (cm) T. Ito (bm)

KYUSHU DISTRICT

Population—8,538,676

Fukuoka—3,178,134; Ooita—1,233,651; Saga—917,797; Nagasaki—1,531,674; Kumamoto—1,765,726; Miyazaki—1,025,689; Kagoshima—1,746,305

Name of Newspaper, Circulation, Address	Minimum Advertisement Line Rate, Classified & Special	Publisher Corporation & Name of Pres., Capital	(me)—Managing Editor (cde)—Copy-desk Editor (pe)—Political News Editor (ee)—Economic News (pee)—Political & Economic News Editor (ce)—City Editor (fe)—Foreign News Editor (e. in chief)—Editor in Chief	(gm)—General Manag (bm)—Business Manag (am)—Advertisement Manager (cm)—Circulation Manager
Asahi Shimbun (m) (Seibu) 563,757 1, 38-Kita Aza-tomino, Sunatsu, Kokura, Fukuoka Tel. 2781	¥800-cl	Asahi Shimbun Co., Ltd. G. Kato, Pres.; ¥10,000,000	S. Kurozumi (me) M. Okada (cde) N. Ito (ce)	K. Odanaka (bm) T. Tateishi (am) K. Kobayashi (cm)
Hyuga Nichinichi Shimbun (m) 38,212 34-2, Takachiho-dori, Miyazaki-shi, Miyazaki Tel. 1381, 1212	¥150-cl	nichi Shimbun Co., Ltd. M. Matsushita, Pres.; ¥165,000	H. Nakamura (me) K. Yamanouchi (cde)	T. Ota (bm) U. Akimoto (am) T. Yamaguchi (gm)

Y. Sato (ms) T. Doi (bs) K. Kobayashi (ps)	9 branch offices 29 stringers, New York Times, UP, SNP, Kyodo	Hokkaido Weekly; Hokkaido Nenkan (Hokkaido Year Book)	13 rotary press machines, 28 type foundings, 8 papier mache moulders, 5 stereo founders, 9 photo types, 9 engravers	8-Assigned to directly to directors; 200-Edit. dept.; 179-Mech. dept.; 177-Bus. dept.; 1069-Assigned to posts outside the office; 1633—Total
K. Arai (ms)	19 branch offices 3 stringers, SNP, Kyodo		1 rotary press machine, 1 type founding, 1 papier mache moulder, 1 photo type, 1 engraver	43-Edit. dept.; 24-Bus. dept.; 29-Gen. dept.; 69-Mech. dept.; 56-Assigned to posts outside the office; 221—Total
H. Miyai (ms) K. Sai (ps)	6 branch offices 1 stringer; Kyodo	Shoko Meikan (Commercial and industrial annual)	1 rotary press machine, 1 type founding, 1 papier mache moulder, 1 stereo founder, 2 photo types, 1 engraver	10-Edit. dept.; 14-Bus. dept.; 24-Mech. dept.; 18-Assigned to posts outside the office; 66—Total
K. Nagae (ms)	17 branch offices 13 stringers, Kyodo		3 rotary press machines, 4 type foundings, 2 papier mache moulders, 2 stereo founders, 2 photo types, 1 engraver	60-Edit. dept.; 55-Mech. dept.; 52-Bus. dept.; 57-Assigned to posts outside the office; 234—Total
(ms)—Mechanical Superintendent (pm)—Publications Manager (ps)—Printery Superintendent (pm)—Publications Manager	Number of branch offices & stringers Affiliated News Agencies AP—Associated Press UP—United Press INS—International News Service AFP—Agence France de Presse ANP—Acme Newspictures Inc. WTS—World Telegram Service RP—Radio Press Kyodo—Kyodo News Agency SNP—Sun News Photo Service	Supplementary Publications	Mechanical Departments Equipments	No. of Employees: (Edit. dept.)—Editorial Department (Bus. dept.)—Business Department (Gen. Adm. dept.)—General Administration Department (Pub. dept.)—Publications Department (Print. dept.)—Printary Department
M. Yoshimura (ps) S. Sako (Print. s)	27 branch offices & Tokyo 26 stringers; UP, Reuter, AFP, SNP, RP, Kyodo		13 rotary press machines; 13 type foundings; 3 papier mache moulders; 4 stero type founders; 4 photo types; 4 engravers	339-Edit. dept.; 25-Gen. dept.; 5-Pub. dept.; 295-Mech. dept.; 91-Welfare dept.; 235-Bus. dept.; 251-Assigned to posts outside the offices; 1252—Total
K. Nemoto (ms) S. Ito (ps)	8 branch offices & stringers; Kyodo	2 rotary press machines; 3 type foundings; 1 papier mache moulder, 2 stereo type founders; 1 photo type; 1 engraver		34-Edit. dept.; 29-Bus. dept.; 10-Gen. dept.; 47-Mech. dept.; 25-Assigned to posts outside the office; 145—Total

Kyushu Times (e) 70,000 41, Tenjin-cho, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka Tel. (Nishi) 1298	¥230-cl	Kyushu Times Co., Ltd. B. Arakawa, Pres.; ¥190,000	H. Shimoi (E. in chief) H. Shimoi (me) T. Hirata (ce)	S. Okaku (bm) T. Yasuda (am) S. Hiwatari (cm)
Kumamoto Nichi nichi Shimbun (m) 98,083 42, Kamitori-cho, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto Tel. 2202	¥440-cl	Kumamoto Nichi nichi Shimbun Co., Ltd. J. Murakami, Pres.; ¥195,000	H. Sasa (E. in chief) S. Kobori (me) S. Shimada (cde) K. Ozaki (Pee) I. Noma (ce)	T. Hirose (bm) M. Fujishita (am)
Mainichi Shimbun (m) 549,738 (Seibu) 1-Kiyotaki-cho, Moji-shi, Fukuoka Tel. 2710	¥800-cl	Mainichi Shimbun Co., Ltd. K. Kamo, Pres.; ¥10,000,000	K. Kamo (E. in chief) K. Miyazaki (cde) K. Sasai (ee) Z. Nakayama (ce)	S. Yamada (am) S. Yamato (em) Y. Nakatsubo (gm) Y. Nakatsubo (bm)
Minami Nihon Shimbun (m) 104,032 4-2 Yasui-cho, Kagoshima-shi, Kagoshima Tel. 2200	¥440-cl	Minami Nihon Shimbun Co., Ltd. K. Nagai, Pres.; ¥210,000	S. Tatanaka (me) T. Fukumitsu (pee) K. Shioda (ce)	Y. Yoshida (bm) M. Arikawa (am) M. Minezaki (cm) T. Tagami (gm)
Nishinihon Shimbun (m) 524,864 894, Shimokeigo, Fukuoka Tel. (Nishi) 4001	¥900-cl	Nishi Nihon Shimbun Co., Ltd. N. Tanaka, Pres.; ¥1,500,000	K. Otabe (E. in chief) T. Sugawara (me) T. Fukudo (cde) M. Hayashida (pee) T. Sakai (ce)	K. Kaejima (bm) K. Kaejima (am) K. Mitsuyasu (cm) Y. Noguchi (gm)
Nagasaki Nichi nichi (m) 29,640 14 Funatsu-machi, Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki Tel. 4000	¥160-cl	Nagasaki Nichi nichi Co., Ltd. T. Hoshino, Pres.; ¥190,000	K. Ogawa (me) K. Nakao (cde)	H. Mine (bm) T. Kure (am) I. Hirayama (cm)
Nagasaki Minyu (m) 27,450 1, Dijima-cho, Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki Tel. 5000-5002	¥120-cl	Nagasaki Minyu Co., Ltd. J. Tanaka, Pres.; ¥1,000,000	H. Harata (me) T. Sakamoto (cde) H. Ide (pee) S. Kataoka (ce)	Y. Izumio (cm) Y. Yamashita (cm) T. Tanaka (gm)
Ooita Godo Shimbun (m) 62,570 2, Niage-cho, Ooita-shi, Ooita Tel. 0005, 0010	¥270-cl	Ooita Godo Shimun Co., Ltd. T. Ootsu, Pres.; ¥198,000	K. Ootsu (me) K. Hara (cde)	T. Nagano (bm) S. Naga (am) T. Kubifuji (cm) Y. Lryuda (gm)

	3 branch offices; SNP, Kyodo			40-Edit. dept.; 25-Bus. dept.; 14-Gen. dept.; 42-Assigned to posts outside the office; 121—Total
K. Nakajima (ms)	11 branch offices & 19 stringers; UP, Kyodo		2 rotary press machines; 5 type foundings; 3 papier mache moulders; 2 stereo type founders; 2 photo types; 1 engraver	4-Assigned to directly to directors; 40-Edit. dept.; 66-Bus. dept.; 95-Mech. dept.; 40-Assigned to posts outside the office; 245—Total
T. Ando (ms) T. Noguchi (ps)	10 branch offices & 37 stringers; UP, Reuter, AFP, SNP, Kyodo	Same as Tokyo	6 rotary press machines, 9 type foundings, 2 papier mache moulders, 2 stereo type founders, 3 photo types, 2 engravers	2-Assigned to directly to directors; 205-Edit. dept.; 139-Bus. dept.; 197-Gen. dept.; 288-Mech. dept.; 159-Assigned to posts outside the office; 990—Total
M. Ishihara (ms)	7 branch offices & 90 stringers; Kyodo	Sangyo Minami Nihon (Industrial South Japan)	2 rotary press machines, 11 type foundings, 2 papier mache moulders, 2 stereo type founders, 2 photo types, 2 engravers	31-Assigned to directly to directors; 73-Edit. dept.; 77-Bus. dept.; 90-Mech. dept.; 132-Assigned posts outside the office; 403—Total
R. Sakai (ms) K. Kajiwara (ps)	3 branch offices & 56 stringers; INS, AFP, SNP, UP, New York Herald Tribune, RP, Kyodo	Science Nishi Nihon; Shin Bunka (New Culture); World	3 rotary press machines, 10 tpe foundings, 3 papier mache moulders, 2 stereo type founders, 3 photo types, 2 engravers	5-Assigned to directly to directors; 229-Edit. dept.; 48-Bus. dept.; 199-Gen. dept.; 30-Pub. dept.; 450-Mech. dept.; 272-Assigned to posts outside the office; 1238—Total
Y. Kimura (ms)	11 branch offices & 10 stringers; Kyodo	Nagasaki Magazine; Nagasaki-ken Yoran (List of Nagasaki)	1 rotary press machine, 1 type founding, 1 papier mache moulder, 1 stereo type founder, 1 photo type, 1 engraver	1-Assigned to directly to directors; 25-Edit. dept.; 42-Bus. dept.; 44-Mech. dept.; 24-Assigned to posts outside the office; 136—Total
H. Nishida (ms) S. Kubo (ps)	19 branch offices & 5 stringers; Kyodo		2 rotary press machines, 1 type founding, 1 papier mache moulder, 1 stereo type founder	3-Assigned to directly to directors; 27-Edit. dept.; 3-Pub. dept.; 41-Mech. dept.; 42-Bus. dept.; 28-Assigned to posts outside the office; 144—Total
T. Nagano (ms) S. Kimoto (ps)	10 branch offices & 11 stringers; SNP, Kyodo		2 rotary press machines, 6 type foundings, 2 papier mache moulders, 1 stereo type founder, 2 photo types, 2 engravers	63-Edit. dept.; 60-Bus. dept.; 50-Mech. dept.; 31-Assigned to posts outside the office; 204—Total

Shin Kyushu Shimbun (e) 70,000 10-chome Higashi dori-cho, Osato, Moji-shi, Fukuoka Tel. 2044	¥230-cl	Shinkyushu Shimbun Co., Ltd. M. Asari, Pres.; ¥195,000	S. Oono (me) T. Nose (cde) K. Matsumi (ce)	T. Saito (am) K. Ogawara (cm) S. Shioda (gm) S. Asari (bm)
Saga Shimbun (m) 30,000 62-Matsubara-cho, Saga-shi, Saga Tel. 1182, 1446, 1559	¥130-cl	Saga Shimbun Co., Partnership S. Sugimoto, Pres.; ¥160,000	S. Sugimoto (me) K. Muda (cde)	K. Nakao (bm) N. Otsuka (am) Y. Kamimura (cm) S. Furukawa (gm)
Sasebo Jiji Shimbun (m) 8,120 39, Matsura-cho, Sasebo-shi, Nagasaki Tel. 0398, 0399	¥70-cl	Sasebo Jiji Shimbun Co., Ltd. S. Kadoya, Pres.; ¥2,650,000	S. Moroichi (me)	K. Tanaka (bm) H. Kawauchi (am) S. Eguchi (cm) T. Suzuki (gm)
Shin Shimabara Shimbun (e) 6,180 865, Nakamachi Shimabara-shi Shimabara-shi, Nagasaki Tel. (Shimabra) 0129	¥50-cl	Shin Shimabara Shimbun Co., Ltd. H. Shimizu, Pres.; ¥500,000	H. Shibata (E. in chief) T. Tadokono (me) T. Tsudome (cde)	T. Okada (am) Y. Edome (cm) M. Nakajima (gm)
Yukan Fukunichi (e) 28 Tenjin-cho, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka Tel. (Nishi) 5085	¥300-cl	Yukan Fukunichi Shimbun Co., Ltd. S. Nakano, Pres.; ¥100,000	Z. Akimoto (me) H. Tei (cde) F. Ueno (ce)	K. Tsuneya (bm) T. Ura (am) T. Tahara (cm) T. Ura (gm)

	9 branch offices; SNP, Kyodo	Manga Shin kyushu (Caricatural new Kyushu)		43-Edit. dept.; 32-Bus. dept.; 27-Assigned to posts outside the office; 102—Total
A. Yasumoto (ms) A. Sugimoto (ps)	10 branch offices; Kyodo	Saga Shonen Shimbun (Saga Children's newspaper); Saganenkan (Saga Year Book)		18-Edit. dept.; 27-Bus. dept.; 14-Gen. dept.; 7-Pub. dept.; 34-Mech. dept.; 27-Assigned to posts outside the office; 127—Total
K. Mizuguchi (ms) T. Sugiura (ps)	8 branch offices & 1 stringer; Kyodo		1 rotary press machine, 1 type founding, 1 papier mache moulder, 1 stereo type founder, 1 photo type, 1 engraver	21-Edit. dept.; 16-Bus. dept.; 30-Mech. dept.; 18-Assigned to posts outside the office; 85—Total
I. Yamakita (ms) H. Haira (ps)	8 branch offices; Kyodo	Gakkan Shin Shimabara (Shimabara monthly)	1 rotary press machine, 2 papier mache moulders, 1 stereo type founder, 1 photo type, 1 engraver	8-Edit. dept.; 10-Bus. dept.; 3-Gen. dept.; 2-Pub. dept.; 16-Mech. dept.; 23-Assigned to posts outside the office; 62—Total
				35-Edit. dept.; 42-Bus. dept.; 20-Assigned to posts outside the office; 97—Total

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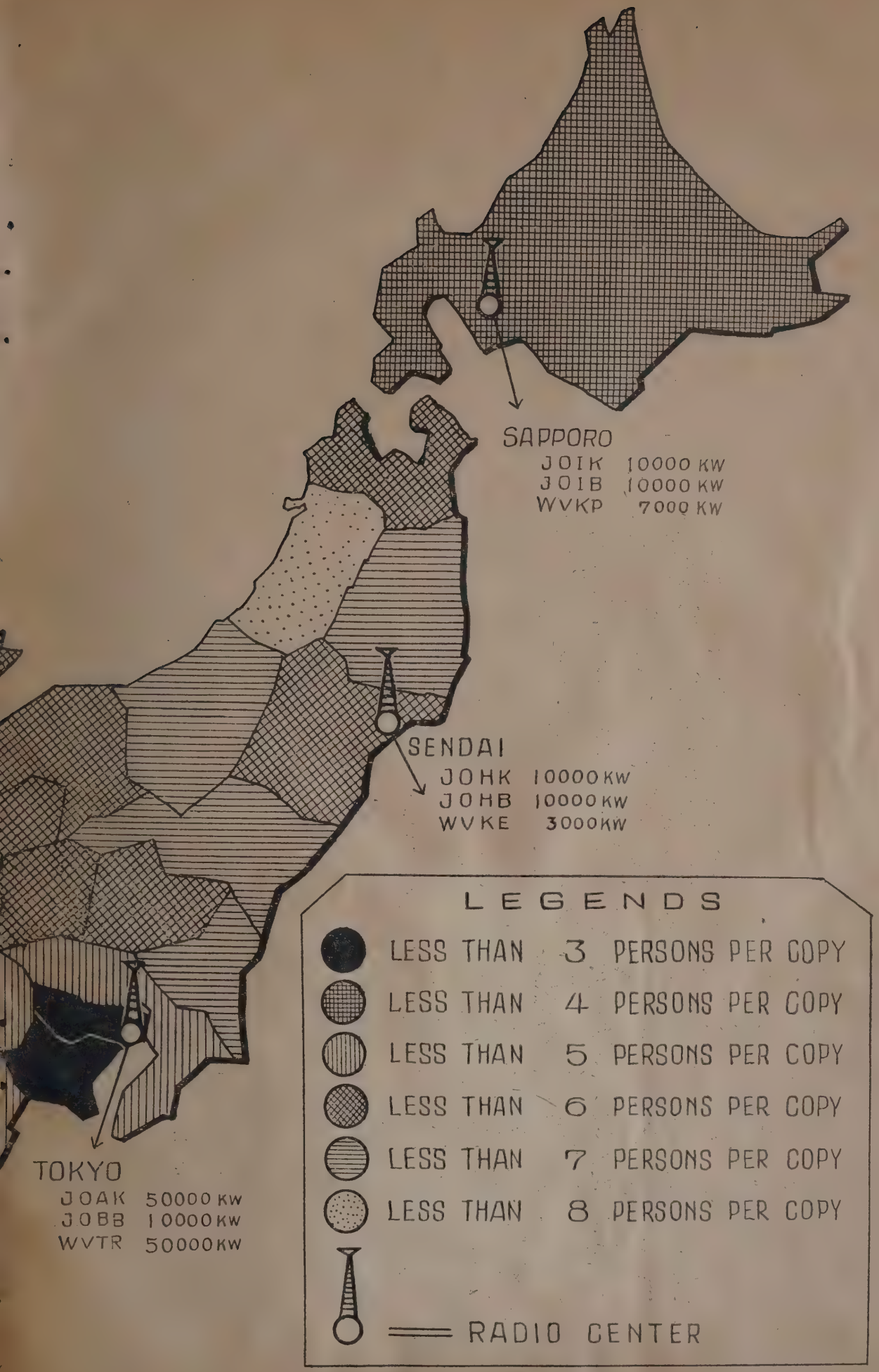
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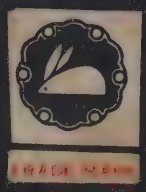
TOTAL NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION	18,403,136
TOTAL POPULATION	78,101,473
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(AS OF APRIL 1, 1948)




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JOIB 10000 KW
WVKP 7000 KW
SENDAI
JOHK 10000 KW
JOHB 10000 KW
WVKE 3000 KW
TOKYO
JOAK 50000 KW
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